The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
...y, *Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.* ...n *per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.*

VOL. XVI. TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1843. No. 1936.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, and MR. WM. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; MR. JOSEPH HUNT, Balmain; MR. T. M. SLOMAN, Bathurst; MR. LABAN WHITE, Windsor; MR. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta; MR. A. W. LARYMORE Maitland and Wollombi; MR. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; MR. R. DAVISON, Wollongong; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis; MR. JOHN GRAY, Queanbeyan; MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; ——, Berrima; MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, Musclebrook and Merton; MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

STEAMER FOR JERVIS BAY.

THE *SOPHIA JANE* will leave the Commercial Wharf for Jervis Bay, on Wednesday, the 2nd August, at nine p.m., and will call at Kiama in passing, to land passengers. The steamer leaves Jervis Bay, on Friday, 4th August, at nine p.m.

N. B.—The *Sophia Jane* leaves the Commercial Wharf for Wollongong every Monday and Thursday, at nine p.m., as usual. 447

MORETON BAY.

NOTICE—The *SOVEREIGN* Steamer will leave Sydney for Brisbane Town on Tuesday, the 1st August, at five o'clock in the afternoon precisely. Shippers are requested to send their goods to the wharf before three o'clock on the day of sailing, and the names of passengers should be given in at the Office, on Monday, by twelve o'clock, in order that they may be cleared at the Water Police Office.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company,
July 24. 1251

FOR THE M'LEAY AND KEMPSEY.

THE CUTTER *ISABELLA*, is now taking in cargo at S. and B. Cutler's, Union Wharf, for the above places. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board.

To let, at Pyrmont, two newly-finished dwelling-houses; one of them well adapted for a public house, having seven rooms, detached kitchen and cellarage: the other has five rooms, and is well adapted for the accommodation of a genteel family. A delightful view of the Bay is obtained from the two balconies. To individuals engaged in business in Sydney, a more pleasant and quiet situation cannot be obtained. A well of excellent water on the ground. The privilege of a boat for crossing and re-crossing will be given. Apply to James Liddell, on the premises. Rents moderate.

No. 1, Bay-street, Pyrmont, July 17. 901

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE fine packet BRIG *LOUISA*, J. C. Tucker commander, to sail positively on Tuesday next, the 1st August, wind and weather permitting.

This vessel having made the passage from Hobart Town in the short period of five days, is now lying alongside the Queen's Wharf, where she is now receiving freight, and will proceed to sea on the above date.

For freight or passage, her accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, being of a superior discription, apply to Captain Tucker, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to

J. MACNAMARA, Queen-street

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.

THE PACKET SCHOONER *SHAMROCK*, Captain Daldy, daily expected.

J. B. METCALFE.
July 17. 833

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.

THE FINE NEW BRIG *TRYPHENA*, Thomas Horn, master, intended to sail on the 8th August. For freight or passage apply on board, at Thom's Wharf; to Mr. R. Anderson; or to

CHARLES ABERCROMBIE.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

THE Fine British-built first-class brig *LAWSONS*, burthen, per register, 258 tons, P. Kay, commander, has superior accommodations for passengers, and will sail on or about the 8th of August. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, Barker's Wharf, Sussex-street. 1487

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing A 1 Chester-built Ship *AMIGA*, John Dalrymple, commander, will sail for the above port in all this week, and will be found a first-rate conveyance for both goods and passengers. For terms apply to the Captain, on board, at Gosling, Brown, and Co.'s Wharf, or to ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.

Harrington-street, July 31. 1527

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES. FOR MADRAS DIRECT.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL ON 4TH AUGUST.

THE FINE NEW SHIP *TROUBADOUR*, 642 tons, Edward Graham, commander. This splendid ship has a poop, with superior accommodations for passengers, and seven feet 'tween decks.

Horses will be taken at the following rates, viz.:—£15 (fifteen pounds) for each horse safely delivered over the ship's side at Madras; and £5 pounds per head (to be paid in Sydney) for forage and fodder, or the shippers to have the option of finding their own fittings and fodder.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to R. M. ROBEY, King street West; or to J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class fast-sailing brig *ALBERT*, 230 tons, as per register, J. B. Oliver, commander. To sail positively on 15th, and has room for a small portion of light freight only. Early application is necessary to the Captain, on board, or to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
Fort-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL BY THE 18TH AUGUST.

THE fine fast-sailing, newly coppered, British-built ship *CHELYDRA*, A 1, for twelve years, 350 tons burthen, D. D. Wishart, Esq., commander, having nearly completed her lading, will sail punctually on the day appointed. Her accommodations are of a superior order, and an experienced Surgeon is engaged. For passage, or light freight only, apply on board, off Armitage's Wharf; or, to

GEORGE THORNE, Jamison-street.
July 26. 1398

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid British-built barque *DUBLIN*, 430 tons, Mr. George B. Dunlam, Commander, will sail for the above Port on the 25th August, full or not full. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Appleton and Co., or to the Commander, on board.

The *Dublin* being built purposely for a Troop ship, has roomy and good accommodations for cuddy, gun-room, and intermediate passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

June 25. 8594

PUBLIC DINNER.

THE Friends of John Rae, Esq., A.M., propose to invite him to a Public Dinner in the College Hall, Jamison-street, on Thursday next, 3rd August, on the occasion of his election as Town Clerk.

Tickets at One Guinea each, may be had of Mr. Clark, Mr. Tegg, and Mr. Morris, Stationers, George-street, and as the Hall will contain only a limited number his friends are requested to make early application.

The Chair will be taken at six o'clock precisely.

Sydney, July 28. 1512

HOMEBUSH RACES, 1843.

THE September Meeting will take place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of the month. Further particulars hereafter.

W. HUNTER,
Honorary Secretary.
July 22. 1219

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA hereby give notice, that they will dispose of their drafts on London at thirty days' sight, in such sums as may be required.

J. P. ROBINSON,
Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church Hill. 5099

SYDNEY BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the Banking House, George-street, on Wednesday, the 2nd August next, at one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of confirming or rejecting the following resolution, unanimously passed at a Special General Meeting of Proprietors, held in the Company's Rooms, George-street, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, in terms of the 105th clause of the Deed of Settlement.

RESOLUTION:—"*That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the Sydney Banking Company be dissolved as soon as conveniently may be.*"

T. W. SMART,
Acting Manager.
Sydney Banking Company,
Sydney, July 13. 719

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

WE, the undersigned Directors and Members of the Mutual Insurance Association, being of opinion that in case of fire the pecuniary call upon the Members of the Association would be more than is consistent with its advantages, do request that, at the earliest opportunity allowed by law, the Directors will call a Meeting of the members of the Association, for the purpose of discussing its present prospects, and the propriety of its dissolution.

[Here follow sixteen signatures.]

July 26, 1843.

IN conformity with the foregoing requisition, the Directors hereby appoint Monday, the 7th of August next, for the holding of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members, at the Office of the Association, over Mr. Ellard's Music Warehouse, in George-street, at three o'clock, p.m., precisely.

By order of the Board,
E. HANCOCK,
1371 Actuary.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of ten per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, or 10s. per share, has been declared for the year ended 30th June last, and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on and after the 1st August next.

Notice is further given that the sum of £4000 or £1 per Share has been added to the paid-up Capital of the Company.

J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.
Sydney, July 19. 968

SYDNEY FERRY COMPANY. SEVENTH INSTALMENT.

THE Directors of this Company hereby call for the payment, on or before Friday, the twenty-fifth day of August next, at the Commercial Bank, Sydney, of a further instalment of ONE POUND per share.

By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD,
Secretary.
Sydney, July 22. 1146

SYDNEY SALTING COMPANY.

THE Directors of this Company give Notice to those persons who forwarded their names as Shareholders in the Company, that unless they pay up their instalments on or before 1st September, they will be considered as having withdrawn their names.

JOHN INCHES,
Manager.
Albion Wharf, July 28. 1488

AUSTRALIAN MUSICAL ACADEMY.

MR. NATHAN'S Singing Class, on the plan originally proposed by him in his "Essay on the history and theory of music, and on the qualities, capabilities, and management of the human voice," dedicated, by special command, to his Majesty George IV. in 1823, and which plan is now so highly patronized by the Queen of England, her Majesty's Ministers, and by most of the reigning monarchs on the continent of Europe, has re-commenced at Mr. Nathan's residence, Elizabeth-street South.

Applications to join in class singing to be made between the hours of two and three, when a prospectus of terms, &c., may be procured.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & ADVERTISING AGENCY OFFICE.

320, STRAND, LONDON.

MR. P. L. SIMMONDS avails himself of this opportunity to solicit the favour of the future orders of his friends and the public, in every branch of the Commission and Agency Business for the Colonies, to which he devotes himself, and will be happy to receive commands for the supply of printing presses, type, ink, and every material for the office; maps, prints, stationery, and any other article which may be required.

Mr. Simmonds's long course of business with all the colonies, and connexion with the best houses in every branch of trade, enables him to execute all commissions entrusted to him, not only with the utmost promptitude, but upon the most reasonable and satisfactory terms.

It frequently happens that much delay and inconvenience arise from parties residing in the colonies being unable to procure, or unwilling to pay the exorbitant prices demanded for, articles which can be obtained cheaper and of better quality, shipped direct to their order, through a responsible and trustworthy London agent and correspondent.

Terms—Cash on shipment. 513

FOR SALE, fine Van Diemen's Land Hay, and Oats, per *Seahorse*. Apply to

BOYD AND CO.
Unwin's Buildings, Custom House, March 11.

NEW WEEKLY PAPER.

On Thursday, the 29th June, and on every succeeding Thursday, will be published, price Sixpence, a new Weekly Paper, entitled the

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OBSERVER

EDITED BY MR. JOHN STEPHENS.

The announcement of the publication of another paper in the limited community of South Australia may at first startle our friends and the public; but when it is stated that the journal for which a share of patronage is about to be solicited will be marked by features peculiar to itself, and will not depend for support upon successful rivalry with the existing colonial press, it is necessary to define the grounds on which its distinctive claims will rest.

A paper embodying all the news of the week, and a due proportion of light literature (a species of reading specially demanded by the thinly scattered population of these colonies, to whom larger works are inaccessible, and who are far-away removed from the many sources of amusement which abound in older and more populous countries), without at all descending into the arena of politics, is a desideratum in South Australia. In fact, the political and pugnacious character of the press of this colony is, and always has been, one of its greatest reproaches, and a source of deep regret to its disinterested friends and supporters at home, as well as to the more respectable and enlightened members of its own community; nor has this circumstance contributed in any small degree to retard the prosperous career of our adopted country.

Such will *not* be the character of the *South Australian Observer*. Whilst open to all parties for the temperate and manly expression of their opinions, it will be uncontrolled by any, the proprietor's object in its establishment being, not to promulgate party politics, but to promote peace and good-will amongst men, and to subserve the paramount interests of justice, truth, and charity. Politics, as such, will therefore be carefully excluded from its columns, but every political occurrence will be jotted down amongst the events of the week.

The first object, then, of the editor of the *South Australian Observer* will be to make it a good *news*-paper, by publishing, in a digested and readable form, an impartial record of all the local news, accompanied by occasional notices from intelligent settlers, on the pastoral, agricultural, and commercial progress, prospects, and capabilities of the colony, not omitting its statistical details; 2ndly, by presenting his subscribers with an epitome of everything of real interest in the neighbouring colonies, compiled from colonial papers or from private correspondence; and 3rdly, by recording, from time to time, a reflection of the home news, divested of all party bias, and chronicling every important event which may transpire on the great theatre of the world.

The *South Australian Observer* will also contain extracts from the English journals referring to South Australia, or to colonial subjects in general; and not only will the editor busy himself to cull for his readers the light flowers of literature, but to search for facts from the fields of scientific inquiry and practical observation. The usual commercial and shipping intelligence, the colonial markets, prices current, &c., will likewise be presented in a form specially adapted for the information of the colonists.

It is the intention of the editor and proprietor of the *South Australian Observer* to steer as clear of the conflicting theological opinions of the day as of its political partizanships; at the same time the religious operations of each denomination of professing Christians, and the proceedings of the courts of law, and public meetings, the progress of temperance and other philanthropic and benevolent societies, and the fashionable movements of our *haut ton*, will be faithfully recorded.

Original correspondence will form another, and in the opinion of the editor not an uninteresting feature, of the projected journal; and in making this announcement, he relies with confidence upon the promised aid of several literary pens whose ambition it is with him to interchange useful thought and feeling, to promote inquiry, and to diffuse information without provoking the angry passions or selfish jealousies of their fellow colonists. And here it may be proper to state, that personality of every description will be studiously avoided in the correspondence department, as well as in the editorial columns; but at the same time the editor will not shrink from exposing the misrepresentations of the press, or the malversations of individuals, whenever he deems the welfare of the colony or the colonists in danger of being perilled.

Poetry will have its niche in the columns of the *South Australian Observer*; and should original pieces of sufficient merit and variety not be forthcoming, selections will be made from the best English and continental poets of the day; and as

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relish'd by the wisest men,"

the *South Australian Observer* will contain a fair sprinkling of *bon mots, on dits*, comicality, and fun, whilst care will be taken in all things not to offend the most delicate or fastidious ear.

Whilst it will be the proprietor's aim to make the *South Australian Observer* an unobjectionable medium of constant communication between the colonists and their friends and connexions in the mother country, it will present a novel and most desirable advertising channel to merchants, ship-brokers, manufacturers, auctioneers, general agents, tradesmen, mechanists, &c., who may be desirous to give greater publicity to their various trades, productions, or articles of merchandise.

In a word, it will be the constant aim of the editor to improve the taste, to extend the knowledge, and to confirm the higher principles of his readers, and to render the *South Australian Observer* equally acceptable to the capitalist, the landholder, and the merchant, on the one hand, and the bushman, the handicraftsman, and the labourer on the other, by conducting it upon the common grounds of their mutual agreement, rather than by fostering the widely-differing political feeling and mere private interests of his fellow countrymen who, with their wives and little ones, have transplanted themselves to these shores to assist in founding a new empire, and not to fall out by the way.

Advertisements will be received upon the usual Colonial charges, namely, 6 lines and under (each insertion), 3s. 6d.; above 6 lines, 3d. per line.

Persons desirous of becoming Subscribers to the *South Australian Observer* are requested to leave their names at Mr. Platts's, Hindley-street, Adelaide, to whom all communications for the Editor must be addressed. 955

NOTICE.—MR. DAVID ANDERSON, late of the Albion Inn, Hartley, (Vale of Clywd), begs to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement that he has received for the last three years, and begs to inform them, that he has disposed of his business to Mr. John Tait, and particularly recommends him to their encouragement, as he is confident, from his experience, that every thing will be conducted on the best principle possible for the comfort of travellers.

Hartley, July 8. 1221

THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Hartley, and the public generally, that he has taken those premises, lately occupied by Mr. David Anderson, known by the Albion Inn, Hartley, (Vale of Clwyd), and trusts that the public will favour him with the same encouragement so liberally bestowed on his predecessor.

In soliciting the public for their support, he begs to assure them that it will be his constant study and attention to promote the comfort of travellers, and those who may favour him with their support. The house is well situated, and the cellars well stocked with the choicest wines, spirits, &c., &c., &c., which he can confidently recommend.

JOHN TAIT.

N. B.—Strict attention paid to the stabling, and moderate charges.

Hartley, July 8. 1223

PRIME Black River Derwent Potatoes, just arrived per brig *Sir John Byng*, from Hobart Town. Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf. 1333

NOTICE.

MR. BELISARIO, Surgeon-Dentist, begs to inform his patients and the public in general, that he has received, ex *Glenmore*, a large assortment of mineral teeth, and will now be able to execute those orders which have been for some time lying by. Mr. B.'s charges are as follows:—

	s.	d.
Extraction	5	0
Filling with gold	10	0
Scaling	7	6

Mr. B. operates on the poor gratis, from 8 till 9. 16

TEETH—A NEW DISCOVERY.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon Dentist, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, from one to a whole set, upon the peculiar and successful system of self-adhesion. These artificial Teeth have been found to answer all the purposes of the original Teeth in mastication, articulation, appearance, &c., and to remain perfectly secure in their places by capillary attraction, and the pressure of the atmosphere occasioning a natural adhesion to the gum only, so that the wearer soon becomes unconscious that he uses artificial Teeth. They may also be taken out and replaced by the wearer with the greatest facility. These improvements enable him to supply whole or half sets without the spiral springs which are usually attached to such pieces.

N.B. As some persons are under an apprehension that they must be put to great pain and inconvenience by the removal of Teeth and Stumps, and other painful operations before they can be supplied with artificial teeth, I feel it incumbent on me to remove this error, so far as relates to my system, which requires no removal of Teeth or Stumps, or any pain or inconvenience whatever, any more than if the article in question were an ordinary piece of dress.

LIST OF CHARGES.

	£	s.	d.
A single tooth	1	1	0
Stopping with gold cement	0	10	6
Ditto with pure gold leaf	0	15	0
Scaling	0	10	6
Extracting	0	5	0

Mr. Emanuel invites the special attention of his patients, any medical gentleman, and the public in general, to examine HIS DIPLOMA AS DENTIST, having received the same from the MEDICAL BOARD OF HOLLAND, in the year 1836.

Mr. Emanuel will be most happy to attend any Lady or Gentleman at their private residence.

Children's teeth carefully attended to.

N.B. Mr. E. has received direct from Paris, a large assortment of patent Mineral Teeth, that never change colour, to which he therefore invites the attention of the public.

At home from 9, A.M., till 5, P.M.

Residence—George-street, opposite Bridge-street. 7610

MR. A. H. HART, AUCTIONEER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

COLLINS-STREET, MELBOURNE,

HAS the honour to announce to merchants, stock and land holders, and other inhabitants of Sydney, and the surrounding district, that he has opened extensive premises as above, and will be happy to receive instructions for any description of Agency Business, either for sale or purchase of Stock, Land, Houses, Merchandise, or the collection and arrangement of outstanding claims, in the shape of rents or otherwise.

Mr. Hart, having considerable experience from his long residence in Port Phillip, and as an Auctioneer, is sure he will be found in every way qualified to give the greatest satisfaction in all matters that may be entrusted to his agency.

References in Sydney, Mr. M. Joseph, George-street; and Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, George-street. 1229

NEW HOTEL, BATHURST.

MR. NICHOLAS READ begs to return his sincere thanks to his Friends, and Inhabitants of Bathurst, Lachlan, Wellington, and surrounding country, for their very liberal support for the last three years, and begs to acquaint them that he has removed to his new premises in William-street; which he trusts his friends will find fitted up in good style, and where no attention shall be wanting on his part, to merit a continuance of their support.

No expense has been spared in the choice selection of wines, spirits, ales, porter, liqueurs, &c., from the first houses in Sydney.

First-rate extensive stabling, coach-houses, loose boxes for entire or race horses, with every accommodation that can be required.

Wines and spirits wholesale.

Bathurst, July 3. 345

ECONOMIC SHEEP BOILING.

MR. ARMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon, begs to inform Sheep Proprietors, that his Establishment for the above purpose, has been for the last month in full operation, on St. John's Farm, situated near the Orphan School, three miles from Liverpool, and eight from Parramatta.

St. John's Farm consists of about 2000 acres, with plenty of good grass, and a large and constant supply of water.

Upon the arrival of a flock of sheep on the farm, the Butchers of Sydney and Parramatta are first invited to inspect them, when if a sale is effected, a charge of five per cent. commission is made.

When there is no demand, they are immediately boiled down, and their products of tallow and wool prepared for the market.

To ensure full success in every department, an experienced Tallow-chandler and Soap-boiler is engaged, together with a Fellmonger, Woolsorter, and Cooper. Boilers for trying down 1000 head per week, and well secured folds and stockyards for any number of sheep, are provided.

CHARGES.

For grass, boiling down, and putting the tallow in a marketable state, 9d. per head.

For washing, taking off, and packing the wool, 3d. per head.

The above charges include carriage to Sydney and brokerage.

Casks and Wool Bags at cost prices.

The legs salted, or sent fresh to the Sydney, Liverpool, or Parramatta markets, at ½d. per pound.

Lodgings and rations for shepherds, provided at 1s. per day.

A comfortable room, with suitable bush accommodation for the owner or superintendent, at 10s. 6d. per week.

All communications received and promptly attended to in Sydney, by Mr. Armstrong, at his Repository, or by Mr. Wucherer, on the Farm.

N.B.—An advance of £28 per ton has been offered by a respectable Broker in Sydney, for the tallow prepared on this establishment. 1136

BREWERY PLANT.

THE Copper, Cooler, Gyles, Irons of Furnace, Copper Pumps, together with part of the Building of the late Union Brewery, Pitt-street, to be sold; enquire on the premises. The Building would answer well for a Currier. 1475

BILLIARD TABLES!!!

EX "FANNY," and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned:—

Two of Thurston's superior improved Twelve feet BILLIARD TABLES, with Petrisian slate beds, Indian rubber cushions, massive turned legs, adjusting screw feet, button ornaments, mouldings, and French polished, with all the fittings in a most complete style.

ALSO,

One full-sized round Billiard Table
Plain and fancy cues
Billiard and pool balls
Billiard and pool marking boards
Books of the game, with plates
Four and five motion beer engines
Eight and ten-cock spirit fountains
Pewter spirit forces
Pewter spirit and beer measures
Ten thousand deep gold leaf.

A. & S. LYONS,
Pitt-street.
Sydney, July 21. 1043

LOOKING GLASSES, CHEVAL AND OTHERS.

CETTA AND HUGHES,

Carvers, Gilders, Looking-glass, and Picture-Frame Makers,
Opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street,

BEG to call public attention to the large assortment of Glasses of every description, and best quality. All glass re-silvered, frames re-gilt, and the trade supplied on the lowest terms. 1342

PIANOFORTES.

A large assortment of the above direct from the relatives of the undersigned, William Rolfe and Sons ex *Rachel*, from London,

T. ROLFE respectfully announces to Tee-total and other Bands, that he can supply or repair brass and other Instruments of every description in the best manner, and at the lowest remunerative terms.

Removing to his former residence, Hunter-street, near the Union Bank. 1557

LAMONT AND CLOUGH, Wig-makers and Hair-cutters, from Ross's celebrated Establishment, Bishopgate-street, London. Wigs made to order of the finest natural curled hair, £3 10s.; hair cut in a style perfectly unique, charge only 6d.

Next door to Mr. Aldis's, tobacconist, George-street. 866

BY THE "FANNY."

Fifty Packages of French, Scotch, and Manchester Goods.

JAMES WADE, of Devonshire House, Pitt-street, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has this day opened a splendid and useful assortment of the above, well adapted to the present wants of the colony.

One thousand pieces of 9-8 super. calicoes, from 4½d. per yard
Five hundred ditto thirty-six inch longcloths, from 5d.
One hundred ditto ditto soft shirtings, from 5d.
Grey calicoes, from 3d. per yard
Shirting calicoes double widths
Small pattern prints, 6½d.
Print dresses 4s. 6d. each
Mousselines de laine 7s. 6d. each
Muslin collars very cheap
Edgings and laces 1s. per dozen yards
4-4 fancy netts and blonds
Gloves of every description
Women's white cotton hose, from 10d. per pair
Men's brown half hose, 8½d. per pair
Children's white and coloured socks
Scarlet worsted blue striped
Plaid and white socks
Children's boots and gaiters.

FANCY GOODS.

French and English artificials
Fancy bredes, widows' caps and fronts
Ladies' dress and blond caps
Berlin wools in every shade
Canvas and patterns
Embroidery and Moravian cotton
Bullion tassels
Head ornaments
Rosewood and mahogany work boxes
Cap and bonnet ribbons.

BONNETS.

Girls' and maids' Dunstable, 1s. 6d. each
Women's Dunstable and Rutland, 2s. 6d. ditto
Ditto Tuscans, from 4s. 6d.
Ditto modern Victoria, 3s. 6d.
Willow shapes, &c.

J. W. in inviting attention to this shipment of goods, would strongly impress upon the minds of the public, that the above have been selected in the French and English markets, by a person well acquainted with the colonial trade, and have been bought for cash, which enables him now to offer every article of drapery full 50 per cent. cheaper than any other house in Sydney.

N. B. Country settlers and dealers supplied.

Devonshire House, Pitt-street,
Two doors from Market-street. 1363

SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON respectfully solicit the attention of the public, to a large investment of Rich Bordered Cashmere Shawls and Shawl Scarfs, of the newest styles and most elegant designs.

1137 84, Pitt-street.

JONATHAN THORPE AND CO. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public generally, that they will commence selling off their immense Stock of Silks, Satinets, Satins, Ribbons, Shawls, Prints, de Laines, Hosiery, Blankets, Slops, Counterpanes, Quilts, Merinos, and Bonnets,

50 ₱ CENT. UNDER THE USUAL PRICES.

A large lot of Chiné Silks at 2s. 3½d. per yard
Three thousand yards of rich checked Silks, suitable for children, at 2s. 3d.
Several thousand yards of Ducapes, at 2s. 6d., usually sold at 4s. 6d.
Two thousand yards superb China Satinets and Gros de Naples, at 2s. 11d.
A very large lot of plain coloured Silks and Satinets, equally cheap.
Five hundred yards of rich figured Poplins, in white and light colours, suitable for evening dresses, at 2s. 11d. per yard; ten yards being sufficient for a dress, in consequence of being an extra width.

Milliner's will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as the Stock is large and decidedly cheap.

Five thousand BONNETS at 5s. and 7s. 6d., usually sold at 20s.

Two thousand MOUSSELINE DE LAINE DRESSES at 5s. and 6s. 6d.; a large lot of very superior ditto, at 11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d., reduced from 25s. The stock of WOOLLEN CLOTHS is cheaper than ever, and well worthy the notice of Tailor's and private families, the BROADCLOTHS commence at 10s. 6d. per yard, well worth 15s.

J. T. and CO. beg to remind the Public that early application is necessary, as they expect from the lowness of the prices to clear out the whole of their present stock in less than a month. 1532

CLOTH CAPS & HATS, SHIRTS, &c.

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON have received, per *Reflector*, their regular supply of

Infants' and Children's Silk Velvet Caps
Ditto, Fancy-coloured, Gold bands, &c.
Boys' and Youths' Blue and Black Navy and Mounted Caps
Gents' superior Black Beaver Hats, from Christy's
Boys' and Youths' White Long-cloth and Regatta Shirts
Gents' very superior ditto White and Regatta
Gent's Silk and Satin Stocks, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs

84, Pitt-street. 798

CHEAP FLOOR CLOTHS.

H. JOHNSON, corner of George and Market Streets, has received by the *Fanny* a very choice parcel of patent Floor Cloths, which he will cut to any size, at 5s. 6d per square yard. 1066

FOR SALE, at the Tannery of the undersigned. Colonial Leather of all descriptions, wholesale and retail, for Cash.

Sole Leather 8d. per lb. by the side
Kip ditto 1s. 2d. per lb. ditto
And other Leather equally cheap.

ALSO,

At the following Grindery Warehouses: Mr. Samuel Matthews, George-street; Mr. William Soole, George-street; Mr. William Wyatt, Pitt-street.

WILLIAM PAWLEY.

N.B.—Considerable reduction made to country Storekeepers.

July 26. 1401

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, British Plantation Rum, in hogsheads and puncheons

Congous in chests and half-chests, Gunpowder, Pouchong, and Hyson in boxes, } ex *Trinidad* and *Dawson*

Manila Sugars, of various qualities, ex *Osprey*, *Hope*, *Sir Edward Paget*, and *Gazelle*

Assorted invoices Ship Chandlery and Perfumery, ex *Rachel* and *Glenmore*.

THACKER, MASON, & CO.,
886 Fort-street.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.

ANY Person having £800 or £1000, or security for same, wishing to join in a ready money and profitable business, which has a large connexion, may hear by applying to G. H., *Herald* Office, by letter post-paid. 1196

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

GREAT REDUCTION.

SUGAR! SUGAR!! SUGAR!!!

AUSTRALIAN LOAF SUGAR, superior to damaged or sweated British, now so common in the market, at the reduced price of 3¾d. (threepence three farthings) per lb, by the single loaf. Best Colonial Treacle, twopence per lb.

Superior Dip Candles, fourpence-halfpenny per lb.; finest Colonial Mould ditto, sevenpence per lb. by the box.

Prime English and Colonial Hams, Bacon, and Cheese, &c. &c. &c., together with every other article in the trade, Colonial and British, at unprecedented low prices; at

A. DAVY'S
Cheap Grocery Establishment.
Observe—No. 2, Hunter-street.

N. B.—No connection with the shop No. 3, bearing *no name*. 1460

SEED OATS AND BARLEY.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
(290) Two hundred and ninety bushels superior Van Diemen's Land Oats
(620) Six hundred and twenty bushels English Barley
(200) Two hundred bushels Cape Barley.

The above Barley is particularly adapted for Brewers.

D. M'INTYRE,
Sussex-street, opposite the Patent Slip.
July 27. 1386

CHEAP FUEL.

REDUCED PRICES.

THE GAS COMPANY are selling Coke and Breeze at the following reduced prices:—

COKE.

Delivered at the Works, twenty shillings per chaldron

Delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the city boundaries, twenty-three shillings and sixpence per chaldron

To manufacturers and others taking large quantities, eighteen shillings per chaldron, delivered at the Works.

BREEZE, OR SMALL COKE.

Delivered at the Works, six shillings per chaldron, or twopence per bushel

Delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the city boundaries, nine shillings and sixpence per chaldron.

N. B.—The chaldron contains thirty-six bushels

Gas Works, June 17. 820

COALS! COALS.!

IF you want GOOD COALS you can get them at Wood's Wharf, at the following low price, for Cash only;—

At the Wharf, TWENTY SHILLINGS per ton,
Delivered in town, TWENTY-TWO SHILLINGS per ton.

Market Wharf, adjoining the Albion Wharf. 1402

ELIGIBLE HOMESTEAD, SHEEP, STATION, &c.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN ROBERTSON, OF JERRY'S PLAINS.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very superior FARM, consisting of THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, a considerable portion of which is cleared and fenced, and about *forty-five* acres now under a *crop* of wheat, has two good slab and plastered houses, an excellent shingled four-stalled stable, coach-house, fowl-house, and loft, men's huts, about ten acres of garden fenced with paling fence, with excellent vines and fruit trees, together with about

Fifty head of picked Cattle
Twenty Working Bullocks

Drays, ploughs, harrows, harness, and other agricultural implements.

ALSO,

About sixteen hundred Sheep, now running at the Namoi, together with an excellent well-watered Station, fit for five thousand sheep, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of huts, stockyard, wool-shed, and hurdles for about five thousand sheep.

TOGETHER WITH,

About two hundred and fifty head of Cattle, more or less, and now running in the same neighbourhood, and about twenty working bullocks, four horses, and mares.

For further particulars apply to

SAUL LYONS, Trustee.
Pitt-street, Sydney, July 26. 1305

FOR SALE, 9,000 improved Sheep, and Establishment complete, on Maneroo Plains; optional with purchaser to retain the station or not, at a valuation of £250. Apply to

THOMAS U. RYDER,
Pitt and Hunter-streets, opposite the Union Bank. 971

LICENSED PUBLIC HOUSE.

Centrically situated in the Town of Parramatta,

TO BE DISPOSED OF, two years' Lease of that well-known Public House, the Blue Bell, situated at the corner of Smith and Phillip streets, and in the immediate vicinity of Peisley's contract Slaughtering Establishment, and the Cumberland Mills. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises, whose sole motive for disposing of the Lease, is, his anxiety to remove into the interior. The fixtures and necessary utensils, together with possession, can be had on the 1st July. 7513

WOOL AND OIL.

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or make advances on, Wool or Oil, consigned to their friends, Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London.

CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO.
3681 Jamison-street.

WOOL.

THE Undersigned will give the highest cash price for clothing and skin wools

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Harrington-street, Church Hill.

MONEY.

FIFTEEN per cent. will be given for from £400 to £700, for five or seven years. The lender will be secured by a Mortgage on first-rate Town and Suburban properties, to more than treble the amount. Early applications, addressed C. D., Post Office, Sydney, will be attended to. 628

TO ANN STIRRATT.

NOTICE.—Should this meet the eye of the abovenamed individual, who arrived here in the year 1828 or 29, and is a native of Newcastle upon Tyne, by calling at the *Herald* Office, she may hear of something to her advantage. 1523

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims on Mr. Ryan Brenan will please furnish their bills to me, at my office, York-street, as arrangements are being made for their settlement.

JOHN DILLON, Solicitor,
York-street.
July 29. 1465

CAUTION.

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM BOYLES DECEASED.

TENANTS, Mortgagees, and others, indebted to the above estate, are hereby cautioned by the undersigned, from paying moneys to his Co-Trustee, Mr. John Liscombe, of Bathurst, Auctioneer, without obtaining a receipt with the signature of the undersigned for the same, the joint receipt of both Trustees being the only legal acquittance and discharge to parties indebted to the said estate.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Trustee.
Dated June 15. 8257

CATTLE AND SHEEP WANTED.

WANTED from 1000 to 2000 sheep and 100 heifers, either to purchase or on halves. Apply by letter, post paid, to J. H. Stead, Gundaroo, by Gunning 8579

WANTED to purchase 3000 Ewes, two, three, and four years' old, warranted never to have been diseased, and to be delivered on the Darling Downs. Cash will be given for the above.

Apply by letter, post paid, to

ARTHUR HODGSON,
Australian Club,
On or before the 3rd of August. 1546

WANTED, an assistant for the Drapery. Enquire at Devonshire House. 1417

LOST, on Saturday last, a Cheque, drawn by A. Maconichie, on the Bank of Australasia, dated 1st July, 1840, in favour of D. Wholohan, or order, for £36 8s. 6d., and endorsed by Betts and Panton.

Whoever has found the same will be rewarded on bringing it to the Office of Messrs. Betts and Panton, 24, Pitt-street. Payment of the same has been stopped. 1535

BOARD, &c.—Accommodations for gentlemen on moderate terms in a respectable family, at the north end of the city. For cards of address apply to Mr. W. Walker, Grocer, Lower George-street. 1085

TO LET, FURNISHED, a Parlour and Bed-room, on the second floor, with attendance, and an attic if required. Terms 30s. per week; situation, Hyde Park. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 1519

TO BE LET, for a term of years, those spacious premises, situated in George-street North, (nearly opposite the Liverpool Tavern), lately occupied by Mr. Thorne, wine merchant. For further particulars apply to Mr. John B. Smithers, Elizabeth-street, or to Ironside and Rich, Lower George-street. 7101

TO TIMBER DEALERS & OTHERS.

TO LET, a store and large yard, with blacksmith's shop, on the Union Wharf. Apply to Isaac Simmons, City Auction Mart, George-street. 1294

RENTS REDUCED 50 PER CENT.

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS, SHIP-CHANDLERS, PROVISIONERS, AND OTHERS, REQUIRING CONVENIENT PREMISES.

TO LET, those Premises now in the occupation of Messrs. Ashford and Daniels, merchants, whose lease expires on or about 30th instant, when possession may be obtained. This property consists of a roomy Warehouse and Cellars, and commodious Family Residence, situate in Lower George-street.

ALSO,

Two Warehouses opposite the above, having Upper and Lower Floors, and well adapted for a Woolsorter or a Wine and Spirit Merchant, with Office, &c.

BANK OR GAS SHARES

Taken in exchange for Land in George street, or Land and Orchards within seven miles of the city. For terms and particulars, apply to

MR. J. S. HANSON,
Aspinal Lodge, or at 98, George-street.
July 21. 1059

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, a commodious dwelling-house, containing twelve rooms, situate in O'Connell-street, with stores and offices attached, having an entrance from Spring-street, are most admirably adapted for a merchant

Three shops and premises on the South side of Bridge-street.

Two dwelling houses in Liverpool-street East.

A shop and premises in Pitt-street, adjoining the "Cricketer's Arms."

A dwelling-house in Sussex-street, adjoining Street's Wharf.

For further particulars apply to

COOPER AND HOLT,
370 Waterloo Warehouse.

TO BE LET, that commodious House, No. 2, Castlereagh-street North, formerly occupied by Messrs. George Porter and Co., and now by R. Dacre. The house contains six large rooms, detached kitchen, scullery, and wash-house, with extensive stores and cellars, also stables; the whole in complete repair, and can be seen any day between ten and three o'clock. For further particulars apply on the premises. 1522

TO LET, a House situate at Miller's Point, containing seven rooms, coach-house, stabling, &c. Also, a House in George-street North, containing seven rooms, coach-house, stabling, &c. Apply to John Jones, Jones's Wharf.

Sydney, July 19. 965

TO BE LET, about a mile from the City, an excellent family House, with coach-house, stabling, large yard, fowl-houses, store, large garden, about five acres in barley, and consisting of from sixteen to eighteen acres, all cleared and divided into paddocks. Apply to Mr. Stubbs Auction Mart, King-street. 8397

TO BE LET, for one or three years, from the 1st day of September next, about One Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land, with house and offices at Prospect, now rented by Mr. Thomas Orr, and well known as "Tarlinton's Farm," adjoining William and Nelson Lawsons', Esqrs. The value of this Farm for Dairy and Agricultural purposes is too well known to need any comment. Proposals to be received by Mr. W. D. Tarlinton, Oromnier, Braidwood; Mr. Thomas Sanders, Prospect; and Mr. Hugh Taylor, Parramatta.

June 24. 5a.

HARRINGTON PARK.—To Let, for five years, in consequence of the present occupier removing to his own estate, this Farm, situated in the Cowpastures, containing one thousand acres, admirably adapted for dairy and agricultural purposes; the house is fit for the accommodation of a large family, with every convenience. For further particulars apply to Thomas Woore, Esq., if by letter, post-paid. 1399

DAIRY FARM AND RESIDENCE.

TO LET, an excellent FARM, within about forty miles of Sydney, having on it a most comfortable and convenient stone Cottage, &c. The farm is watered by a fine creek, never known to fail, and in other respects it is very favourable for dairy purposes; and being within half a mile of a parish church and post office, and the roads in the neighbourhood very good, it would be found a comfortable and agreeable residence for a small family. Apply, if by letter post-paid, to Campbell, Hill, and Co., Jamison-street. 852

THE MUDGEE HOTEL TO BE LET, for a period of three, five, or seven years. The Mudgee Hotel is situate in the rapidly increasing township of Mudgee, opposite the Court House Reserve, now in full and profitable trade, and in the occupation of Mr. William Blackman, the proprietor, who is about retiring from business.

The Mudgee Hotel is replete with every necessary convenience, and contains ten rooms, with detached kitchen, and other apartments, laundry, stores, and an underground cellar; also, a coach-house, a good well of water, stables of ten stalls with two boxes for race horses, hay and corn loft, and ostler's apartment; also, large new stock and sheep yards; the whole in complete repair, and possession can be had immediately.

The Stock in Trade, comprising wines spirituous and malt liquors, cider, &c. and the utensils requisite for carrying on the business, together with the furniture for two parlours, and beds and furniture for four bed rooms, to be taken off at a fair valuation.

The trade of the Mudgee Hotel for the past four years, has left a clear profit of one thousand pounds per annum, which is daily increasing, and is a certain fortune to any well conducted couple.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. William Blackman, Mudgee, to Mr. C. A. Wilson, Penrith, or at the *Herald* Office. 626

THE MUDGEE STORES.

TO BE LET, for a period of three, five, or seven years, the Mudgee Stores, now in full trade, and in the occupation of the proprietor, Mr. William Blackman.

The stock-in-trade of the Mudgee Stores to be taken off at a fair valuation, and comprises a full and complete stock of every article required for family and bush purposes.

The amount of business done in this Store during the past fifteen months exceeds £5000, as can be proved by the books.

To any person possessed of a capital of from £1000 to £1500, such an opportunity can rarely offer of making a fortune.

Apply (if by letter post paid) to Mr. William Blackman, Mudgee; C. A. Wilson, Penrith or at the *Sydney Herald* Office.

N.B.—The proprietor will bind himself not to re-enter into business for a period of five years.

Sydney, July 12.

TO LET, situate at Miller's Point, an excellent three-stalled Stable and Coach-house. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. George Martin, Chapman's Cottage, next door to Albion House. 1529

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

MR. S. LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 1st day of August, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the following Goods, ex the late arrivals, and remaining unsold on the 28th instant:

One case rich printed velvets
Two bales fine white counterpanes and quilts
One case rich Circassian crape dresses
One ditto ditto ditto, in pieces
One ditto men's striped regatta shirts
One ditto white shirting
Two ditto rich alpaca figures
... Welsh flannels
Two cases rich filled and sprigged shawls
One ditto figured worsted damasks
One ditto rich printed silk and wool challies
One ditto men's superior brown cotton half hose
One ditto ditto blue marled ditto ditto
Two ditto plain merino shawls
One ditto 4-4 black linens
One trunk fine clothing, dress coats, trousers, &c., &c.
One ditto pilot and Petersham coats
One bale red, blue, and yellow ...
One case, two hundred yards, ...
One ditto, one hundred yards, ...
One ditto, one hundred yards, ...
Two ditto red and yellow prints
One ditto rich brown ... drills
One ditto brown holland and prin...
Two ditto dark fancy prints
Two ditto fine black ... shapes
Two ditto ditto yeoman ditto
Two bales men's white and blue and white striped worsted shirts
Two cases rich printed silks
Two bales blue serge shirts
One case Indiana shawls, Norwich borders.

Terms at sale. 1503

2800 BAGS FINE GROCERS' SUGAR.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 1st day of August, at eleven o'clock,

Two thousand eight hundred bags fine grocers sugar (about one hundred and twenty tons). The best sample now in the market.

Terms at sale. 1450

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions from Messrs. Minithorpe and Gurner, Solicitors, to offer for sale by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of August next, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, at Eleven o'clock precisely, on account of the Trustee of Mr. James Cooper,

(POSITIVELY FOR CASH,)

All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 3½ perches, situate, lying, and being in Sussex-street, in the Town of Sydney, and parish of Saint Andrew, bounded on the south by Allotment No. 3, bearing east 20 degrees, north 357 links, then south 19 degrees, east 3 links, then east 19 degrees 30 minutes, north 245 links; on the east by the building line of Sussex-street, bearing north 40 degrees, west 168 links, then north 35 degrees, west 8 links; on the north by allotment No. 5 bearing west 35 degrees, south 12 links, then west 21 degrees 15 minutes, south 276 links; on the west by the high-water mark of Darling Harbour, being allotment No. 4 of section No. 30, in the Surveyor-General's chart of the Town of Sydney.

And all those messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, structures, fabrics, stores, mills, and buildings, commonly called the Albion Mills, together with the adjoining messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, known by the name or sign of the Albion Inn, and all houses, outhouses, edifices, and outbuildings whatsoever, to the said land, messuages, or tenements belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

ALSO,

All those messuages, or tenements and premises, with the ground and premises, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate, lying, and being, in George-street, in the town of Sydney aforesaid; bounded on the south by Cheer's lease, bearing east eight and one-third degrees, north two hundred and fifty-eight feet on the east side by a wall bearing north five degrees, east one hundred and seven feet; on the north side by M. Bevan's grant bearing west eight and a quarter degrees, south two hundred and seventy-six feet; and on the west side by George-street, bearing south five degrees, east one hundred and three feet, and containing ninety-two rods. 1506

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM NEWTON.

FIRST-RATE HOMESTEAD,

AND MOST VALUABLE INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL.

JAMES BYRNES has much pleasure in notifying to the public, that he is honoured with positive instructions from the Trustees in the above Estate, to sell, without reserve, at Mrs. Walker's Inn, Parramatta, on SATURDAY, the 5th August next, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

All that beautiful and admirably adapted place for a Homestead, known as

LONGSIGHT,

Containing about thirty-two acres, ... one side by a creek.

This little farm has a most app... commanding, as it does an exten... large tract of country, including Parr... distant from it only about one mile... possession will be given; and here... said, that the fortunate purchaser w... enter upon a property which stands unrivalled in the colony.

The dwelling-house is a neat weatherboard verandah cottage, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, and store-room, with stable, shed, and barn, also a well of water.

Nearly the whole of the land is planted with fruit trees of the best description, which About 1,300 Orange trees, ... been newly
,, 50 Lisbon Lemon trees ... It is now
,, 100 Common ditto ditto ... a rental
,, 150 Loquat trees, in ... a house for-
,, 1,000 Grape Vines, of varied ...

And also a great number of Olive, Fig, Apple Pear, Medlar, Apricot, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, &c., &c., with a new garden cottage, containing four rooms.

LOT II.

Ten acres of LAND (originally part of the HACKETT estate), adjoining Longsight, and equally well located, nearly all cleared and stumped.

TERMS.—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit upon the fall of the hammer, and the residue at three, six, nine, and twelve months, with security upon the property if required. Purchaser to pay for his own conveyance.

A Plan may be seen at Mrs. Walker's. 904

PEREMPTORY SALE.

MR. BYRNES will sell by auction, at Parramatta, immediately after the sale of Longsight, on SATURDAY, 5th August,

All the Freehold Estate, situate at Castle Hill, containing two hundred acres, originally granted to James Hankinson, known by the name of Hastings' Farm, in the occupation of Thomas Fuller, Junr., about one hundred and twenty acres cleared forty to fifty acres of oats, now growing, a large orchard in full bearing, a good dwelling house, barn, sheds for hay, capable of holding fifty tons, men's cottages, good stabling, pig-yards, stock-yards, subdivided into convenient paddocks; the whole Estate is fenced and watered by a good creek, and a never failing well for house purposes. It is situate only seven or eight miles from Parramatta; the scenery is almost unequalled, and the Estate offers unusual inducements for the occupation of a respectable farmer.

The Dural Road to Wisemans' and the Hunter River runs through the Estate.

Terms and conditions at the time of sale, particulars may be had of the Auctioneer ... vious to the sale.

1391 H. HARVE...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.—None.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 31.—*Alexander*, 10, Watson, from Brisbane Water, with 5000 shingles; *Lady of the Lake*, 23, M'Guigan, from Brisbane Water, with 500 bushels shells; *Martha*, 121, Freeman, from Newcastle, with coals; *Star*, 12, M'Intyre, from Hunter's River, with 600 bushels maize; *Lucy Ann*, 53, Lloyd, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; *Northumberland*, 47, Chandler, from the Richmond River, with 24,000 feet cedar; *Challenger*, 31, M'Fayden, from Port Macquarie, with 10,000 feet cedar, 4300 feet hardwood; *Georgiana*, 25, Thompson, from Broulee, with 4 tons bark, 100 bushels wheat.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 31.—*Lucy Ann*, 53, Lloyd, for Newcastle, with 20 tons stone; *John and Charlotte*, 93, Collins, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Rose*, 28, Abbott, for Broulee, in ballast.

On Saturday last, a detachment, consisting of Captain Best, Lieutenant Ormsby, 50 rank and file of the 80th regiment, and Assistant-Surgeon Galbraith, of the 90th regiment, embarked on board H. M. Ship *North Star*, for Port Nicholson.

The brig *Louisa* will not leave for Hobart Town until Wednesday morning.

The *Sovereign* will not leave this for Moreton Bay until Friday, at 5 p.m., instead of to-day, as previously advertised.

When H.M.S. *North Star* was getting under-weigh yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, to proceed to Port Nicholson, a ... [illegible] ... came on and blew her stern- ... to Point Macquarie; the fore, mizen top-gallant-masts were im- ... wered, and every exertion was ... of the officers, the Harbour ... lots, which was not without ... off within an hour and a-half ... nded, with little or ... ceed to sea as early as ... The barque *Ewretta* for London, in tow of *Jane*, when the wind ... creased to a gale, blew ... vessels lying at Walker's ... as made secure before ... it is expected that the ... at daylight this ... yesterday, but in ... rous state of the ... arted, the greater ... were ... pelled to give in before they got to Shark Island. The *Fairy Queen* swamped off Pinchgut, but fortunately no lives were lost, although there were seven in the boat at the time. The only boat that returned, going all the distance, was Mr. Reynolds' *Louisa*.

As the *Matilda* schooner, Capain Graham, was beating out of Cockle Bay, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, she was suddenly caught by a puff of wind, which capsized and sunk her almost immediately. The crew made their escape by taking to the rigging, and several boats soon came to their assistance. She is a fine schooner, about 50 tons burthen, nearly new, this being only her third trip; she was going to Brisbane Water, in ballast.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

July.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets.	HIGH TIDE, morn	HIGH TIDE, even.
1	TUESDAY	6 51	5 9	12 39	12 54

First Quarter, Aug. 3, 31 m. past 9, morning.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, August 1,

Will be presented, the Petite Comedy, THE YOUNG WIDOW; after which, a Dance by Miss Thomson; the favourite Farce in two Acts, entitled X. Y. Z.; a Dance by Mr. Chambers. To conclude with the favourite Burletta, in two acts, called THE YOUNG KING.

MR. J. LAZAR, Manager.

Vivat Regina. 1611

DISTRICTS OF MUSCLEBROOK AND MERTON.

MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, of Musclebrook, having been appointed an Agent to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, all persons indebted thereto in the above districts are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts to him as speedily as possible. Mr. P. Hegarty is furnished with receipts printed on yellow paper, and bearing the signature of the proprietors, *Kemp and Fairfax*.

DISTRICT OF BATHURST, WELLINGTON, O'CONNELL, CARCOAR, &c.

THE Subscribers to the *Sydney Morning Herald* are respectfully informed that Mr. John Liscombe has resigned the Agency for the above Districts: and that Mr. Thomas M. Sloman is now the appointed Agent for them. Mr. Sloman is furnished with receipts, printed on yellow paper, and signed by *Kemp and Fairfax*, and all parties in those Districts are requested to make their payments punctually to him.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, July 10.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1843.

"*Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.*"

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

We believe there is no chance of the Speaker being unanimously elected. Mr. M'Leay's friends feel certain of a majority, ... ently are not inclined to give ... he personal feeling against ... which operates in the ... eaders of his opponents, ... improbable that there will ... ion on their part.

... e of argument we will admit that Mr. Hamilton is in every way adapted for the situation he is anxious to fill—that he is the Admirable Crichton ... which during the past week we have ... is; but still we object to him: ... he is totally unknown in the ... secondly, that he is put forward ... r. Wentworth for the signal manner in which his attempt to become Speaker has been defeated. With respect to the first ground, we can assert positively that until they saw his name in the papers as a government nominee, the majority of the members of Council were not aware there was such a gentleman in the colony; and the question of "who is this Mr. Hamilton?" is hourly asked in every portion of the colony, and it will be very singular if the Council should elect as Speaker a gentleman entirely unknown to their constituents; and who owes his seat to the circumstance of his being one of the Governor's private friends. On the second ground, we ask the Council whether they intend to submit to the dictation which is attempted in this instance, for they may depend upon it that Mr. Wentworth is not a man to be easily satisfied: if he succeeds in this instance it will only be a step towards further aggressions upon the liberties of the Council.

Mr. M'Leay is so well known that we need hardly say anything in his behalf: his long life of usefulness both in England and in this colony, his generally acknowledged business habits, his high scientific attainments—which have rendered his name known throughout the civilised world, his unblemished reputation, and the high respect and veneration in which his character is held, all combine to point him out as the fittest man to preside over the Council.

The objections made to Mr. M'Leay are—first, when Colonial Secretary he was "opposed to the people;" and secondly, that he is too old to be able to perform the duties of Speaker with efficiency.

The first objection is absurd and untrue. The old convict faction of course hate him for the uncompromising manner in which he performed the duties of his office, but the "people" always respected Mr. M'Leay, and do so now, as is evidenced by the manner in which he is received whenever he presents himself at a public meeting in Sydney, which his connexion with various religious and benevolent institutions compels him to do pretty often.

With respect to Mr. M'Leay's age—it is true that he is advanced in years beyond the time when men ordinarily become infirm: but it is not so with Mr. M'Leay, who has reason to be thankful for being as hale and hearty at three score and ten as the generality of men when ten years younger. If elected we have no doubt of his performing the duties not only with efficiency, but with ease to himself.

A third objection has been started to Mr. M'Leay, or rather to his having any salary, which it may be as well to notice while on the subject. Mr. M'Leay is in receipt of a pension of £750 a-year from the Home Government, and £4000 was voted as a retiring allowance by the Legislative Council upon Mr. M'Leay being removed from the situation of Colonial Secretary.

The pension, we contend, the colonists have nothing to do with—it was conferred by the Home Government, on account of Mr. M'Leay's long and faithful services as Secretary of the Transport Board, and the Council will have no more right to make any allusion to it, than to the half-pay or pension which any gallant officer who has settled in this colony may be in possession of. The compensation granted to Mr. M'Leay was £2000, not £4000 as stated, and surely after fourteen years' service in this colony, a retiring allowance of one year's salary was not exorbitant; but whether or no, it was given by a body competent to give it, for past services, and cannot in any way affect any claim which Mr. M'Leay may hereafter have for services not yet performed.

We must confess we look with a great deal of anxiety for the result of this contest, as it will give a tone to the proceedings of the Council for the session, and we earnestly intreat the members not to elect as Speaker a man of whom the Colony knows nothing—of whom they themselves know nothing, when they have an opportunity of electing a man who is known and respected throughout the Colony, and whose election will confer as much honour upon the Council as upon himself. Such a man is Alexander M'Leay, and if the Council act wisely they will elect him as their first Speaker.

THE SABBATH-BREAKING BY-LAW.

And so our *Solons* of the City Council, in the face of all that is decent in morals and sacred in religion, have had the audacity to pass a by-law expressly authorising the opening of the market on the Lord's Day! It wanted but some such act as this to put the finishing stroke to that picture of absurdity and imbecility which they had for nine months been holding up to the contempt and ridicule of the city. But we must do them the justice to say, that much as we had partaken of the general feeling as to the incompetency of their major part for the situation into which a popular blunder had thrust them, we should not have expected that their acts of folly would ever be crowned by an act of open and unblushing *profanation*. For though we could not rank them amongst the sages of Greece, we certainly did give them credit for being, in the ordinary sense of the word, *good* men—men of decent moral character, and well disposed to uphold the moral interests of their constituents. But how we are to reconcile the passing of this wicked by-law with goodness of any sort, is a question we shall not waste our time in endeavouring to answer.

We regard the sabbath-breaking by-law as criminal in two points of view—*religious* and *civil*. In the remarks we are about to offer, we shall endeavour to keep these points separate.

And first, as to the religious view. When the Bishop of Australia, with a zeal becoming his sacred profession, advocated in Council, about two years ago, certain measures for enforcing a more strict observance of the sabbath, we expressed our dislike of all compulsory legislation on subjects of religion; and contended, that all the legislature had to do with the Lord's-day was *to protect its peace*, so as to ensure to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects the uninterrupted enjoyment of that chartered day of rest. But between the proposed legislation of the Bishop, and the sabbath legislation of our city sages, there is as much difference as between day and night. His lordship was for enforcing the *observance* of the sabbath—the precious by-law is for enforcing its *profanation!*

According to the tables of the last Census, the whole population of the colony was (in round numbers) 129,000 souls, of whom 128,000 were self-registered Christians. We are, then, a professedly *Christian colony*. Of the population of Sydney, consisting of 30,000 souls, 29,000 put themselves down as Christians. We are, then, a professedly *Christian city*. As such, we are bound to reverence Christian institutions, and amongst them the Christian sabbath. But the Christian metropolis of this Christian colony, the province of a Christian empire, governed by a Christian Queen, and recognising Christianity as part and parcel of its common law, has dared to pass a by-law *commanding* the Christian sabbath to be PROFANED!!

Even the United States of America, where there is no state religion, profess themselves to be a Christian nation, and, as such, they "remember the sabbath day to keep it holy."

Mr. Alderman Wilshire, who seconded the motion for the passing of this impious regulation, assigned as his reason for doing so, that "he thought no compulsory laws would make the people religious." He no doubt borrowed this bright idea from our arguments against the Bishop's measure; but that even *his* intellect, dull and dark as every body has seen it to be since he was made a Councillor, should not have discerned its utter inapplicability to the principle of the by-law, is rather remarkable. We of course admit, that legislation cannot compel people to be religious; but does not the man see, that the object of the by-law is the very converse of this, being nothing else than to compel people to be *irreligious?* The regulation *commands* the market to be thrown open on the sabbath. So far, then, as concerns the market officers, they are *compelled* by their earthly masters to break the law of their Divine Creator; and so far as concerns the citizens at large, they are *invited*, by the laws of their City, to come forward and break the laws of their God! In the one case, the regulation *compels* men to be irreligious; in the other, it *tempts* them to be so.

But the sabbath is not only a religious, it is also a *civil* institution. It has been properly called, "the poor man's chartered Day of Rest." And so it is. For more than eighteen hundred years, the common law of Christendom has secured to him this inestimable immunity; and for at least thirteen centuries, it has been the treasured birth-right of every Briton. It is the bounden duty of rulers and legislators to hedge the Sabbath round with such fences as shall keep out all disturbers of its calm repose. But our noble-minded City by-legislators—or rather, a majority of them,—have done all that in them lay to throw down these fences, and to expose a portion of the City's day of rest to the noise and tumult of buying and selling. The *one* day out of seven—the *one* interval of sunshine amid the gloom of man's anxieties and toils—these cold-hearted persons have endeavoured to make shorter still, by filching from it several of its sweet morning hours. They have stolen a portion of our birthright for literally "a mess of pottage."

For the ground—the poor, flimsy ground—on which this odious by-law is defended, is, that butcher's meat will not keep from Saturday night to Sunday morning. Every family in Sydney can give the lie to this daring assertion. We shall not stop to refute what is so notoriously false.

Thus, then, the by-law and its pretext are worthy of each other. The one is a profanation of the sabbath—the other, a profanation of the truth.

We feel bound, in the name of our fellow-citizens at large, to tender our warmest thanks to the virtuous minority by whom the proposition was resisted—namely, Mr. Alderman Allen, Chairman of the Bye-Laws Committee, and Messrs. Neale, Peacock, Hunt, and Taylor. These stand absolved from all participation in the guilt and odium of the city abomination. We feel equally bound to place conspicuously before the public eye the names of those upon whom all the guilt and odium must rest—namely, Aldermen Wilshire and Flood, and Messrs. Macdermott, Smidmore, Holden, Egan, Hill, Chapman, Little, Hollinshed, and Pawley.

Will Sir George Gipps ratify the By-Law? We shall see.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—In Banco.

MONDAY.

Before their Honors the three Judges.

THE QUEEN V. BRITTEN.

In this case the defendant was in custody under a writ of extent, founded on a conviction by two Justices of the Water Police Office, for being concerned in the illegal receiving of tobacco from the *Duchess of Kent*, and which conviction had been removed into this Court by *certiorari*. On a former day, Mr. Foster obtained a rule to show cause why the writ of extent should not be set aside and the defendant discharged, on the grounds that the writ had been issued without an affidavit of danger, that it had been issued without the fiat of a judge, and that the debt for which it had been issued was not matter of record.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Broadhurst now showed cause against the rule, and contended, that this not being an immediate extent in chief, but an extent founded on judgment, no affidavit of danger or fiat was necessary; and that the conviction having been removed into this Court, it became a record of the Court, upon which execution could issue as a matter of course.

Mr. Foster and Mr. Windeyer supported the rule, and contended that the debt was not of record, the conviction, although filed, not having been affirmed until after the extent had issued.

The Court reserved its decision until this day.

THE QUEEN V. STEPNEY.

In this case the defendant was master of the *Adele Marquard*, and had been convicted by the Magistrates at the Water Police, of making an untrue report of the vessel at the Custom House.

Mr. Broadhurst, now appeared on the part of the defendant to move that the conviction should be quashed, on the ground that upon the conviction a particular offence should be shown, and that in the present instance this had not been done, the conviction merely stating that the defendant had made an untrue report, but not the particular matter upon which the report made was untrue. He contended that it was necessary, in order to come within the meaning of the words of the Act, that the conviction should set forth in what respect the report made was false. He also objected that the Local Legislature had no power to give jurisdiction to two Justices of the Peace, as such a procedure was repugnant to the Act of the Imperial Legislature, 3rd and 4th William IV., c. 59, which enacted that all penalties for the breach of Custom's Laws in the Colonies of Great Britain, should be sued for in the Courts of Record and Vice Admiralty, having jurisdiction in the particular colony or plantation.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Foster contended, with reference to the first ground urged for the setting aside of the conviction, that the words of the 89th clause of the Act gave complete effect to the conviction in the words which had been used by the magistrates, and denied that the Act of the local Legislature was repugnant to English enactments, as by the 6th George IV., cap. 48, the very power was given to Magistrates which was now objected to; and further argued, that according to the words of the clause cited by Mr. Broadhurst there was nothing to prevent the vesting of the power in the hands of the Magistracy as well as in a Court of Record.

The Chief Justice thought there was nothing in the Colonial Act repugnant to the law of England, and therefore held that magistrates had jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. Justice Burton was of the same opinion as the Chief Justice: at the same time, he should very much hesitate about giving two magistrates such a power as that of inflicting a fine to the extent of £500, and in default of payment to let them have the power of depriving him of his liberty. In all such cases, he thought, the preferable mode was to have them solemnly investigated before the superior Courts.

Mr. Justice Stephen considered that it was hardly necessary for him to say much; but thought that, as the Governor had the power of increasing the duties to a certain extent on a variety of articles of import, it was also a part of the necessary arrangements to give effect to such a power that the means of enforcing the payment of those duties should be provided for, as well as to prevent persons from evading payment.

The Court then directed that the defendant be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff on his present sentence. The Sheriff not being in Court when it gave its decision, on being made aware of what had taken place, he enquired where the defendant was, and he not answering, the Court directed that Henry Danley Stephney be three times called on his recognizances, when not appearing, the Court directed that the same be estreated into the hands of the Exchequer of the Court. Henry Sheldon, and Robert Thomson, whose names appear in the bond, were afterwards called, but not appearing, the Court directed that it should be entered on the bond that they had been called, but did not appear.

EX PARTE JAMES JOHNSON.

Mr. Michie moved for a rule, calling on the Collector of the Customs to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel him to give a clearance to a vessel called the *Nautilus*. It appeared from the affidavit of the applicant, that he had hired a vessel called the *Nautilus* for two months from her owner, Edward Davis, which period of hiring is still unexpired, but notwithstanding this, Davis sought to recover back possession of the said vessel, and had applied to the Collector of Customs to recover back possession of her, and that officer had refused to give her a clearance for her to proceed on her voyage to Newcastle for a cargo of coals.

The Court considered that when an applicant came before it to compel a party to do an act, the party applying was bound to show that he had a right to have such an act performed. The case was ordered to stand over till to-day.

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF BENJAMIN SINGLETON, THE ELDER.

Mr. Michie applied to the Court to make a rule *nisi* absolute against all the creditors who had been served with notice of the present application, the rule *nisi* had been originally obtained under the 16th clause of the Insolvent Act, calling on the said creditors to show cause why they ought not to pay rateably according to their respective claims certain sums which he had expended or become liable for in his endeavours to realize the said estate. The matter had been previously heard before the Court at considerable length, when the matter was referred to the Chief Commissioner to make certain enquiries as to whether in certain actions Stewart had probable cause for bringing them. This enquiry was answered in the affirmative. He was also to enquire as to the costs incurred, and what would be a fair remuneration to the said trustee for what he had done; the Commissioner's report was been put in and read, by which it appeared that the total expenses incurred had very considerably exceeded the assets which he had been able to realise, and that £50 was a fair remuneration to him for his trouble.

Mr. Broadhurst opposed the application, on the ground that the trustee by accepting a special guarantee of indemnity from only a small number of the creditors, was thereby precluded from making a claim on the general body of the creditors: besides, the trustee had not called a meeting of the whole of the creditors to consider the propriety of going on with the actions by which the costs and expenses which constituted the ground of the application had been incurred.

Mr. Michie having replied, by contending that his client had done all that the law required him to do as a trustee, and although he had taken an indemnity from such of the creditors as had attended the meeting, it was not necessary for him to have done so. He also held that those creditors who had not attended the meeting were bound by the acts of those who had been present.

After a brief consultation on the bench, the Chief Justice recapitulated the causes of the application, and the grounds on which it had been resisted. It might be, for anything the Court had heard to the contrary, that the trustee had acted as he had done in a case of emergency. Although he could not entirely approve of all the conduct of the trustee, yet, as a matter of justice, he considered that the trustee was entitled to be reimbursed for what he had expended for the general benefit of all the creditors; but he thought that in future it should be an instruction to trustees that before entering on such expensive transactions, that it was a part of their duty to convene a meeting of all the creditors, and take their advice whether they should bring or defend actions connected with the estate or not.

Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Stephen both expressed their concurrence in what had fallen from the Chief Justice, and stated that they considered that trustees were bound not only to consult the creditors, but also to act on the advice of the majority: for although the Act did allow a certain discretion to trustees, yet that was to be exercised only in accordance with the will of the majority of the creditors.

The application was therefore granted, but without costs.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.—PETTINGALE V. M'LEAN.

This was an action, brought to recover the amount of a promissory note, which had been tried before Mr. Justice Stephen, on the 5th July, when a verdict was returned for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. A new trial was now applied for, on the ground that the verdict was against evidence.

The Court granted the application, and directed the costs to abide the result of the new trial.

The Court then adjourned till to-day, at ten o'clock.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY.

Present: The Mayor in the chair; Aldermen Allen, Broughton, Flood, Wilshire, and Mitchell; Councillors Holden, Hunt, Macdermott, Smidmore, Peacock, Little, Chapman, Neale, Taylor, D. Jones, and Hollinshed.

Previously to entering upon the business of the day, the Mayor introduced the Town Clerk—Mr. Rae, to the Council.

The Town Clerk begged to take this opportunity of acknowledging the honour which the Council had done him in promoting him to that station. He assured them that it was not as a mere matter of form that he tendered his thanks—he expressed the real feelings of his heart. By their kindness they had raised him from a station of comparative obscurity to a pleasurable notoriety, and had confided to him, although a perfect stranger to many of them, the most important office which they had in their power to bestow. He trusted that he should perform the duties of his office to their satisfaction, and assured them that no pains should be spared by him to secure so desirable an object.

The Town Clerk read the minutes of the proceedings at the previous meeting of Council.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

Mr. Holden wished to know whether it was the intention of the Council to lay on the water to the houses in the streets where the main pipes had been laid down.

The Mayor replied that the subject had been before discussed in the Council, but owing to the expense attending it it had been determined for the present to take no steps in the matter.

Alderman Allen said that the late Town Clerk gave it as his opinion that if the Council commenced laying on the water from the mains it would be compelled to lay it on to every house, which could not be done at a less expense than five or six thousand pounds, and in the present state of the city funds it would be ridiculous to contemplate such a thing. A meeting of the Water Committee would be called during the week, and the subject would then be brought before them.

ASSESSOR OF PHILLIP WARD.

The Mayor stated, that in consequence of the insolvency of the Assessor of Phillip Ward, it became imperative upon them to elect, within fourteen days of the declaration of insolvency, from duly qualified citizens, another assessor to supply the vacancy.

The Town Clerk read from the *Government Gazette*, the notification of Mr. Walford's insolvency.

Alderman Broughton moved and Mr. Holden seconded a resolution to the effect, that in consequence of Mr. Joseph Walford, one of the assessors of Phillip Ward, having taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act, his office be declared vacant.

BY-LAWS.

Mr. Holden moved that the first clause should stand as follows: "That the Market shall be open for the sale of goods on every lawful day, and that shed letter B be open every Sabbath-day until nine o'clock in the forenoon," and so on.

Alderman Flood seconded the motion, and said, in one of the greatest cities in the world the markets were kept open on Sunday till ten o'clock in the forenoon, and if in the chief city of England that was the case, he saw no reason why they should not do the same in the chief city of New South Wales.

Mr. Taylor said, that when it was stated that one of the greatest cities in the world kept open their markets till ten o'clock on the Sabbath, it was right that the Council should be informed that the greatest and best of that city were petitioning from year to year, in order that the nuisance might be stopped. In the year 1832, when the matter was discussed in the House of Commons, and on the occasion of a large petition being presented, a majority of 107 voted against the markets being shut. In 1835, when Sir Andrew Agnew brought the subject before the House, the majority had dwindled to 3, and he hoped when again brought forward there would be a majority of 107 for it. He would impress upon the Council that they as a body of Christian men should not by the first act which deserved the name of legislation pass a law to desecrate the Sabbath. They might say that the law for observing the Sabbath was peculiar to one people and made under peculiar circumstances, but he would tell them that the fifth commandment, "Honour thy father and mother," &c., and the rest, were also made under the same circumstances. These laws were confined to no time or place, they were as universal as the air they breathed. He could not see the necessity that existed for such an enactment, for admitting that the poor man could not get his meat on Saturday night, there were butchers' shops which could supply him. This, however, was far different from keeping public markets open; but there was no necessity for this, as the labourer might always obtain his meat on the Saturday night. If it came to this that the poor man could not purchase butchers' meat unless he did so upon the Sabbath, would it not be better for him to abstain from it than run the risk of breaking the high enactment of the Divine Being? That great and good man, the sainted Wilberforce, who felt most deeply for the despised outcasts of humanity, constantly reiterated the passage, "Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy," and was among the warmest advocates of its observance, and none would say that he was not the friend of the poor. Another thing which they had to take into consideration was, that they were the chief Municipal Council in the colony, and although being under the eye of the civil magistrates, any great and serious civils might easily be put down, yet the opening of the markets here would afford a bad precedent for the country, and would be calculated to turn the sacred day into a day of traffic. He trusted that the name of the Chief Magistrate of the City of Sydney, would not be placed on the first law formed by the Council of that City sanctioning the opening of the market—thus breaking a divine command for the purpose of accomplishing a doubtful good. They must look upon the bearing which such a law would have upon the rising generation, it was to them they were to look to grasp the spear and defend the country from its open enemies, or to repel the more insidious sapper of its morals. He had lived in England for seven years in some of its large towns, and he never saw its markets open on the Sabbath, and there was now a strenuous effort being made for the purpose of putting a stop to the desecration of that holy day; 230,000 persons had united together for the purpose of securing its better observance. Too long had the finger of scorn being pointed at this colony, too long had it been regarded as a sink of iniquity and pollution, and he would ask would they still allow the odium to remain upon them, and retrograde in morals when every other nation was progressing? He then referred to the observance of the Sabbath, and concluded by saying that no injustice would be done to the holders of the stalls in the market, as the act would not come into operation until the 1st of January, and the parties taking stalls would do so with the knowledge that they would not be allowed to sell in the market upon the Sabbath.

Mr. Neale had very little to say upon the subject, as Mr. Taylor had fully and ably expressed his opinions, but he should protest most strongly against such an act being passed. As to the injustice to the stall-keeper, he could not see that there was any greater injustice to the butcher or poulterer than to the dealer in potatoes.

Alderman Mitchell thought at any time, but particularly at such a time as the present, the Council should be careful how they made Acts repugnant to the laws of God—he should strongly oppose any enactment calculated to desecrate the Sabbath.

Mr. Hunt was credibly informed, that in the markets in the city of London no goods were allowed to be exposed for sale on the Sabbath; and thought that they, as a public body, ought not to countenance any trafficing upon that day. The advocates of the measure admitted that it was only necessary to keep the shops open during the very hot days of summer; but even then means might be taken for preserving the meat, if purchased on Saturday; and he thought the poor man was too careful to allow it to spoil.

Mr. Macdermott thought it was hardly necessary to reply to the speeches that had been made; but as some fresh matter had been brought before the Council, he should meet some of the statements with a flat denial, and could bring proof in support of what he should advance. If the greatest and best portion of the community had signed the petition referred to by Mr. Taylor, and the greatest and best men had supported it in the house, he could not see how it was that it had not been carried. It had been stated that the London markets had been closed—this he denied, but if he was in London he would advocate the closing of the markets, as the same necessity did not exist there as here; the only ground upon which he advocated their being opened was, that it would be detrimental to the great body of the people to close them, and that the local legislature had passed a law, after mature consideration, that the markets should be opened on Sunday. They might try to produce a reverend and devotional appearance among the citizens, but nothing would tend more to good order and decorum than good feeding. He trusted that if the Council were to close the markets, the district councils would not follow their example, but would shew their good sense by leaving the markets open, as men would fight much better in defence of their country after a good dinner than without one. For his part he saw no more harm in buying food on Sunday, than in employing a man to harness a horse to drive to church.

Alderman Allen found in his Bible a command to "Remember the sabbath-day to keep it holy."

Alderman Flood thought it would afford a very bad precedent, if the Aldermen were allowed to introduce the Bible into the Council.

Alderman Allen thought it could not for a moment be contended that they were observing the Divine command by allowing the markets to be kept open. He would call their attention to "Burns's Justice," in which it was stated that in the good old times of James the 1st., dancing and other amusements were permitted after the morning service—perhaps this might be approved by some of the Council—perhaps it might be the wish of some of them that the citizens should sell in the market till nine or ten o'clock in the morning, then to dress themselves, go to church, return home, and in the afternoon have a dance in the market place. This would be the probable result of sanctioning the opening the market, and of allowing the Sabbath to be a day of business. If they began to profane the Lord's-day, no one could say where the evil would end. The disgrace of allowing the market to be opened at the present time lay with the magistrates of Sydney. He had heard a late Governor praised to the skies, and he (Alderman Allen) for one thing praised him. In a proclamation which he had made, he declared by virtue of his office, from and after the of 1833, the market should be opened on Tuesday and Friday in every week, Good Friday and Christmas Day excepted, and nobody would pretend to say that Sir Richard Bourke thought more of Good Friday or of Christmas Day, than of the Sabbath. He was not afraid that if the matter were left to His Worship, he would vote for a profanation of the Sabbath—no right-minded man would adopt such a course.

Mr. Macdermott called upon Alderman Allen to retract the words he had used, as he considered them highly personal.

Alderman Allen did not wish to make any personal remark. By the clause in the Local Act to which reference had been made, the magistrates were enjoined to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath, and although butchers' shops and some others were allowed to be opened, there was nothing to warrant the opening of the market. The plea of necessity was exceedingly weak, as the poor might obtain their meat up to half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night.

Mr. Hollinshed said, the Councillors had gone on in the old colonial strain. The colony had been puffed as the most favourable for money-making, as possessing the finest climate in the world, and now they wanted to show that the people of New South Wales were the greatest saints in the world. According to the laws of England, the Sunday here did not commence till ten o'clock in the morning, and indeed there was some doubt as to when Sunday really fell, for at the alteration of the style, they had gone all at once ten days a-head, and it was therefore difficult to say which was the right day. The commandment said, "Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do," but it stopped there and did not tell one how to manage if he had not done his work; the legislature therefore provided for the difficulty, and told them if they had not finished they should have the seventh.

Mr. Holden had studiously avoided introducing religious matters into the question: he left the consideration of it as a matter of religion or morality out of the scale altogether, and merely advocated it as a matter of convenience, as he thought the closing the Markets would be a great inconvenience to the public. He moved that a provision should be added to the second clause, stating, that no bell be rung for opening the market on Sunday.

Mr. Macdermott having seconded the resolution, it was adopted.

The third was adopted without alteration.

The fourth clause was struck out by general consent.

When the fifth clause was proposed, Mr. Holden suggested that the present was the proper time to make some reservation respecting the Floral Show.

Mr. Macdermott stated, that as that shed was set apart for settlers who could occupy their stalls for one day only, there was no occasion for making the provision suggested.

The fifth clause was allowed to stand without any alteration.

When the sixth clause was read Mr. Holden proposed to introduce the word "fish," before the word game, but it having been explained that the Corporation had it in contemplation to establish fish markets, the clause was allowed to stand as printed.

Clause seven passed as printed.

In clause eight, Mr. Holden suggested that the word "fruit trees" be inserted after the word fruit, which being seconded, was adopted, and the clause passed as thus amended.

Clause ninth was altered so that the penalty should not be less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings, and a provision added to render it lawful for the Clerk of the Market and his assistants to seize such articles as may be exposed for sale, after the owners had been warned to remove the same.

In the tenth clause it was agreed to insert the words after "declared by them" in writing; the clause was then passed.

The consideration of the eleventh and succeeding clauses was deferred till next meeting.

The Mayor stated that it had been proposed that the City Council should meet the new Legislative Council on the first day on which the Governor visited them and it was arranged that Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen meet for that purpose, according to notice, in the City Chambers, and proceed to the Legislative Council Chambers, on the day referred to.

NOTICE OF MOTION BY ALDERMAN WILSHIRE.

"That looking at the importance which is involved in the minute book, containing a detailed and perfect history of the proceedings of this Corporation, it is expedient that a Committee be formed for the purpose of examining the same, and reporting to this Council how far this has been carried into effect heretofore."

The Council then adjourned till three o'clock on Friday.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

Last evening a meeting in support of this excellent institution, was held at the School-Room, Elizabeth-street, which was numerously and respectably attended.

Alexander M'Leay, Esq., M.C., took the chair, and addressed the meeting to the following effect: That was the 18th or 19th anniversary meeting of the Society at which he had had the honour to preside, and he had never met a more numerous or respectable assembly. The business would be commenced by the Secretary reading the report, from which they would learn that although the friends of the Society were increasing, its prospects were not so favourable as they could wish, the home government having determined to reduce the bountiful allowance which it had previously made to the Society.

The Report was read by Alderman Allen. It appeared that the total number of persons who were inmates of the Asylum in the year ending June 30, was 1221, of whom 817 were men, 421 women, and 53 children; in addition to which 174 families and 5 single persons were relieved out of the house. On the 30th June there were in the house 273 men, 81 women, and 16 children, or 370 in all, being a larger number than there was at any previous time; the greater portion of these were upwards of fifty years of age, thirty-nine of them were blind, and thirty-two paralytic. This number there were reasons to fear would be increased, while at the same time the Government had determined to decrease the amount hitherto granted, until it has entirely ceased. A correspondence on this subject was inserted in the report. Lord Stanley, in a despatch dated September last, stated that in consequence of the altered state of the colony, the sum of £3000, which has been granted for some years, should be reduced to £2500, and a further diminution take place every year, until the grant has entirely ceased. In reply to this, the Committee point out that while three-fifths of the expense has been borne by the British Government, three-fourths of the persons relieved came here as convicts. The expenditure of the institution for last year was £4703, and £1400 was in the hands of the Treasurer; this large sum was accounted for by the circumstance of £1600, the proceeds of unclaimed pound sales, having been paid over to the institution under a local act.

Dr. Lang, M.C., moved the first resolution: "That the Report now read, &c." He recollected about twenty years ago reading an article in the *Quarterly Review* upon "Prisons." It was introduced by the writer stating, that the subject was one of universal interest, and had a claim upon the whole community, as no person was so exalted but one day or other some member of his family might be immured in a prison. The subject of the Benevolent Asylum was one of a really extensive interest to this community, for when they looked round upon the population of the colony and reflected upon the sad reverses which they had experienced during the last few years—the rapid descent, experienced in many instances, from comparative affluence to comparative indigence,—they had reason to adopt the language of the reviewer, and to say, that no family was so exalted in the colony, but in the course of Divine Providence one or other of its members might have to end his days in the Benevolent Asylum. They had been taught a lesson of the instability of all human enjoyments, which he trusted would have the good effect of opening their hands and hearts to charity. The condition of those who now claimed their assistance might one day be their own—they might themselves depend at some future day upon the charity of their fellow-mortals for a morsel of bread. Of the excellence of the institution there could be but one opinion. The colony had long since passed its unanimous verdict in favour of the excellence of its management, and the economy with which it was conducted. This state of things would not long continue if its management were vested in the hands of paid officials, and it was therefore most important that the Asylum should still be as it had ever been conducted by unpaid benevolence. This institution, they had been told in the Report, originated in the peculiar circumstances of the colony, and was established for the reception of those who had been sent to the colony under the sentence of the law. The present inmates were many of them of this description, but this class would gradually decrease in proportion as the number of persons increased who had arrived free, or had been born in the colony. However prosperous a community might be, there would always be a portion of the population dependent upon the charity of others. But here there was little to complain of, a large portion of the beneficiaries of this institution during the past year consisted of aged, blind, and paralytic persons, who could in no respect contribute to their own maintenance, and who must, in every community, be a burden to the rest. The report informed them, that an intimation had been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the allowance of £3000 previously granted to the society, on the ground that many of the inmates of the asylum were prisoners from Great Britain, would be diminished to £2500 per annum, and gradually diminished until entirely withdrawn. As an individual member of the community, he regretted to receive such a resolution, as much as the worthy secretary, but looking at the peculiar circumstances of the mother country, and the great amount of distress which there prevailed, he did not think it strange that the Right Honourable Secretary should have come to such a conclusion. In his (Dr. Lang's) own native country, in Scotland, the last accounts from home stated, that there were between ten and twenty thousand operatives out of employment, and how could they expect under such a state of things, large contributions from the British Treasury, for the maintenance of the poor of this colony? A large portion of the beneficiaries of the Asylum had come out in the condition of prisoners, and it was by their labour in time past that they had their wealth as a community, and they were therefore bound to contribute to the support of those who were no longer able to work. They had no right, as a matter of justice, to look to the British Treasury for the large amounts which had been so liberally granted in times past for the maintenance of the colonial poor. They ought themselves to open their hands and hearts, and give liberally out of that which Providence had given them, for "the liberal heart deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall it stand." He that gave to the poor lent to the Lord; and surely the great Governor among the nations was able to repay with interest those who trusted their substance into his hands. He was not surprised at the resolution of the Home Government. Instead, therefore, of wasting their strength in fruitless supplication for a continuance of assistance, they must look to themselves for the maintenance of their own poor, and recollect that those who came to the colony as prisoners had been spending their strength for the advancement of the community, and that now in the time of their age and infirmity, it was their duty to repay them by providing for their necessities. Under these circumstances, it became them to take into consideration whether the maintenance of the poor would be effected best by the Government taking it up, as at home, or by being left to the charity of the community; for his own part, he had no hesitation upon the subject, and should exceedingly deprecate such a consummation as that of the poor being thrown for their maintenance upon the treasury of the state. If such measures should be had recourse to, the consequence would be that they would soon have the same state of things which were so intolerable in England. The poor-rate would gradually increase, and the portion of the community becoming paupers would become larger every year, and they would be unable to rid themselves of the evil by any course of legislation. The poor-law was like the letting out of water, it would soon overflow the community. While therefore he held it as an unquestionable truth, that the affairs of the institution would be better conducted by those who were actuated by pure Christian feelings of benevolence, than by the mere stipendiary, he had as little doubt that the interest of the community was concerned in preventing the establishment of a poor-law in this colony. This must be the result if the community refused to do its duty in supporting the poor. While the institution was conducted on the principles of Christian benevolence, and depended upon the charity of the community, the interests of the poor and of the public would be carefully watched over. But when the matter got into the hands of paid officers appointed by Government and discharging the duties merely as public functionaries looking for their pay at the end of the quarter, the burden would gradually increase till it became intolerable. He would therefore be sorry to countenance directly or indirectly any attempt to obtain from the British Treasury any increased allowance, and should press it upon them as a matter of patriotism as well as duty to increase their benevolent contributions, in order that the colony might be saved from the incubus of a poor-law and state machinery for the maintenance of the poor. There was doubtless great distress prevailing in the community, but it was nothing compared with the distress experienced in many places at home, individuals might be out of employment for a few weeks in this city, but he thought there were very few instances where families had been famishing for want of bread. If there were such cases the parties had only to let their wants be known to the charitable around them to be delivered from impending starvation. There was still plenty in the land; they had still, notwithstanding the depression of the times, bread to the full; this he was grieved to say was not the case at home, where many operatives, able and willing to work, were for months out of employment, and had been so long depending upon the charity of the community, and the community had had its resources so much diminished, that their allowance was reduced to 1½d. a day. They could not therefore expect large remittances from England. They were, however, looking for better times for the colony—its resources were not in the least diminished; they had still the same extent of land, and increasing flocks and herds, and would still have the means under the blessing of Providence of producing bread enough for all. Upon the principle of Christian charity, they were bound to provide maintenance for the poor, without looking to state legislation; if they did look to that source, they would only regret it once, and that would be for ever. He begged to give his testimony to the general Excellency of the report, and he trusted that the statements therein made would exercise a proper influence to open their hearts and hands. He would in conclusion remind them, that those who honoured the Lord with their substance, "their barns should be filled with plenty, and their presses should burst forth with new wine."

Alderman Wilshire seconded the resolution.

The Rev. F. Murphy, V. G., moved the second resolution, "That this meeting respectfully presents its grateful acknowledgements to His Excellency Sir George Gipps, for his ready attention to the affairs of the Benevolent Institution during the past year." Every member of the Committee must be aware of the kindness and good feeling evinced by His Excellency whenever applied to to promote the objects of the society. Whenever they had occasion to apply to him for anything on behalf the institution, they were always most favourably entertained, and if their requests were not acceded to, the refusal was always conveyed in such terms as to give them to understand how much His Excellency was pained in refusing their petition. His Excellency was fully aware of the incalculable benefits which the institution conferred on the destitute, but complained that the public did not bear their portion of its support. He was sure that they would all agree that His Excellency was deserving of all the thanks which they could bestow.

The Rev. Mr. Draper, in seconding the resolution, remarked, that although he was not a member of the committee, yet he was conversant with the excellent principles on which the institution was based, and highly approved of the manner in which it had hitherto been managed and conducted. He felt confident that in looking around among the various charitable and philanthropic institutions in the colony, there could be found none which did more good or which attracted more general notice. The very edifice itself was so constructed, and its site had been so well selected, that they both conspired to produce this effect, as it was at once a substantial building and placed in a most commanding situation, so that it generally attracted the notice of strangers. With regard to the principles on which the Institution was based, it might truly be remarked that there was no principle in the human breast which appears to greater advantage, or of which the active operation tends more to humanize and exalt our family, than that of benevolence. It has raised human nature to a higher degree of excellence than some of the other attributes which we have in common: thus, there was something so majestic in the contemplation of justice, and we approached it with feelings of so great reverence, that it was in danger of degenerating into dread or awe; but when persons employed in ruling their fellow-men condescended to engage in acts of benevolence, it was then that we could regard them in the exercise of all the finer feelings of our nature, and which do honour to the human heart.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Attorney-General then moved the third resolution, which was expressive of the thanks of the meeting to those ministers of religion, who had during the last year made collections in their respective places of worship in aid of the funds of the Institution, and also to those members of their congregations who had contributed towards these collections. On introducing the resolution to the notice of the meeting, the learned gentleman observed, that he had the good fortune to hold a resolution which would require nothing to be said in behalf of it, as it was a tribute of thanks which was deserved by the manner in which the reverend gentlemen had performed the task for which the acknowledgement of thanks was tendered as a return. There was one point which the gentleman who moved the first resolution had touched on, and he called the attention of the meeting to it, because he dissented from the view which the Rev. Gentleman had taken of that part of the subject he now alluded to. On a reference to the report which had been read, it appeared that of three hundred and seventy inmates of the house at one time, there were not less than two hundred and sixty-two of these persons who had come here as convicts. Had it been true that these persons came here in the prime of life, and had spent the best of their days here in working out their sentences, then it would have been a very strong argument in support of Dr. Lang's view of the subject, as to these convicts having a large claim on us for support towards the close of their days, and this might have gone a good way to support Dr. Lang's opinion, as to our having a decreasing claim for pecuniary aid on Britain in supporting and relieving these. But as the matter really stood, he considered that it made against the Doctor's view of the subject, because it would be found on enquiry that many of those convicts who were inmates, and had been relieved by the institution, were persons who had come here advanced in years, with their constitutions injured by their previous manner of living, and not a few of them had been sent to the asylum within six months after landing in the colony. Such being the case he thought that the colony had a strong claim for a large sum from Britain, in order to assist in the maintenance and rule of such convicts. He did not differ from the principle on which Dr. Lang had treated the subject, he only differed in regard to the degree. He admitted the subject—the support and relief of the poor was one of great importance to the community, and he fully coincided with Dr. Lang, that every exertion should be made to prevent anything in the form of poor-laws being rendered necessary amongst us. After a few remarks on the excellence of supporting the poor by spontaneous charity, he concluded by reading the resolution, which being seconded by Alderman Flood, was adopted without dissent.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor proposed the fourth resolution, expressive of thanks to the committee and officers for the last year, and nominating those for the present. In doing this the mover expressed his approbation of the manner in which the business of the institution had been conducted, and adverted to its existence as the principal means which had prevented the nuisance of public begging, and all its attendant evils.

Dr. Savage, in seconding the resolution, expressed the feelings of delight with which he had hitherto regarded the institution, and had received great advantages from attending a similar institution at home. He had introduced a great many people into the colony, and he could not get twenty yards through the streets without meeting some of those who had come hither in indigence, but whose dress alone showed that they had prospered on the fat of the land: he had frequently been struck with the fact he now mentioned, and took the liberty of suggesting, that if instead of expending so much on this article, the persons referred to were to contribute more liberally to the support of the Benevolent Society, they would do more good without injuring themselves; he also suggested the propriety of placing subscription boxes in such situations as were likely to attract the notice of the working classes, because the result of years of observation by him had been, that they did not contribute to such institutions so liberally as they ought to do.

Alderman Wilshire suggested that the names of the Mayor and of several of the members of the City Council should be added to the committee. This brought on a discussion, in the course of which the committee stated they were anxious to have further assistance. Several names were then added, and power given to the committee to increase its number.

When putting this motion the Chairman observed, that no greater praise was awarded to the excellent Secretary than to the Committee, some of the members of which had never attended at all. Upon this suggestion a special vote of thanks was given to Mr. Alderman Allen, and very warm and well-merited encomiums were passed on him by the Rev. J. Saunders, the Attorney-General, and Mr. R. Windeyer.

Alderman Allen said, he was obliged to the meeting for the honour they had done him; he could assure them that he should always feel happy in rendering any services in his power to the institution. As the City Council had been mentioned, he thought it right to remind them, that one of the first acts which the Council performed after going to church, was to go to the Asylum, where they subscribed upwards of £100.

The Rev. J. Saunders said, that the proceedings of the meeting had shewed that men had reflected upon the subject, and, having reflected, were resolved to be up and doing; and the speakers, instead of having to move a dormant mass, had to guide a body full of life and energy. The reverend gentleman then moved a resolution, to the effect that the circumstances of the Colony render an increased support of the institution by the community at large absolutely necessary.

Mr. R. Windeyer, M.C., seconded the resolution.

The President then vacated the chair which was taken by the Mayor.

Mr. W. M. Manning, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr. M'Leay, with a request that he would continue to act as President for the ensuing year. He said Mr. M'Leay had been President upwards of seventeen years, a period equal to one-third of the existence of the colony, which was an honour that any one in the community might envy. From the period of his first arrival in the colony, Mr. M'Leay had been foremost wherever good was to be done—had ever assisted in forwarding works of morality and religion.

Mr. Arthur a'Beckett seconded the motion. The name of the venerable President had been so long before the public connected with this and every other benevolent institution that every right-minded man must feel a debt of gratitude towards him.

Mr. M'Leay said, that he felt with Mr. Manning, that he had been honoured by being elected President for seventeen years, and there was nothing that he was more proud of than his connexion with this Institution. He was delighted with the way the evening's proceedings had gone off; it argued well for the Institution, and if it was well supported there would be no occasion for poor-laws.

The Meeting then broke up.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Simmons and Belmont, first meeting: J. Commins, £132 3s. 5d.; Solomons, £15; J. Morris, £53 7s. 9d.; ... and Hughes, £30.

In the estate of Joseph Simmons, adjourned single meeting: J. Melville, £10 ... 10d.; M. M'Grath, £2 12s. 6d.; J. Cripps, £... 10½d.; S. and E. Scrase, £11 10s.; E. Salaman, £4 15s. 6d. This meeting was adjourned to Friday, at half-past ten.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Williams, a third meeting, at Maitland, at ten o'clock.
Tozer, a first meeting, at Sydney, at past ten.
Hickey, a single meeting, at eleven.
Marks, a single meeting, at half-past
Jones, a special meeting, at half-past
Peek and Co., an adjourned special meeting, at eleven.
Logan, a special meeting, to decide on offer of composition, at one.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following schedules were filed yesterday:

...an Poor, farmer, Seven Hills, Parramatta district. Debts, £167 3s. Assets—property, £100; personal ditto, £15. deficiency, £42 3s.

...in Valentine Swift, late an innkeeper, street, Morpeth. Debts, £1112 2s. 5d. —personal property, £18; outstanding £28 18s. 8d. Balance deficiency, £1065. This insolvent was discharged from Castle Gaol.

...liam Tavener, yeoman, Parramatta. Debts, £2915 12s. 1d. Assets—landed property, £1190; personal ditto, £72 10s.; outstanding debts, 1456 3s. 6d. Balance deficiency, £196 18s. 7d.

THE BISHOP OF AUSTRALIA.—The Bishop of Australia has proceeded over the mountains from the Upper Hunter district to Bathurst, a journey of the most difficult kind for a person to undertake, particularly in a ...ge. His Lordship is expected to arrive at Wellington to-day, will probably be at Bathurst on Sunday next, and expects to be in Sydney about the 12th instant.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES ACT.—We have published, in the fourth page of this morning's Herald, the Act of Parliament under which the New Legislative Council is constituted, and which authorises the establishment of District Councils. As every person is deeply interested in these measures, we would suggest to our subscribers the propriety of preserving this number of the Herald for future reference, and indeed we would advise our subscribers to file and bind the Herald: in a very few months they will find they have a volume of information and amusement of a most valuable description.

NEW MAGISTRATES.—Yesterday, Captain ...lard and Mr. Wauchop took the customary oaths, before the Supreme Court, as Magistrates of the Colony.

THE "CORSAIR" STEAM SHIP.—This splendid vessel, of upwards of 120 horse power, was sold at the Royal Hotel on Saturday last, under a writ by the Court of Vice Admiralty. The whole price realized was ...00, and the purchaser Mr. Edward Bennett. The smallness of the price is accounted for by the sale being a forced one for cash to pay the men's wages, taken in connexion with the present depressed state of the money market.

SUGAR.—The finest sample of sugar now in the market, consisting of about 2,800 bags will be sold by auction by Mr. Samuel Lyons, at 11 o'clock precisely. Grocers and others desirous of purchasing should not fail to attend.

SYDNEY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—This Court will resume its sittings at the New Court House, Woolloomooloo, to-day, at ten o'clock. There are about eighty cases for trial.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—MONDAY.—Before Mr. Brenan. The free list contained only seven cases, which were disposed of as follows:—Peter Saunders, for obtaining goods under false pretences; Joseph Clifford, drunk and assaulting a constable; and Paul Main, for being found illegally in certain premises; were all discharged. John Carpenter, on suspicion of robbery; Mary Ann Henderson, a milliner and shopwoman, late in the employ of Mr. Spence, of Hunter-street, for stealing a quantity of valuable silks, laces, trimmings, &c., from Mr. Spence's premises,—the prisoner stated that several of the articles had been purchased at Bathurst, where she had been living before she came to Sydney; and James Warnock, for being illegally on the premises of Mr. Otter; were all remanded. Rebecca Verene, taken for protection, has been sent to the hospital. The drunkards' list, containing in all twenty-one cases, was disposed of before Mr. Windeyer, as follows:—Seven were ordered to pay 5s. each, or go to the stocks each for one hour; four men paid 11s. each; four had their choice to pay like sums or go to the mill for twelve hours; Catherine Cook paid a guinea; David Morris went twenty-four hours to the mill. Bridget Dangar went to the cells for ninety-six hours; William Handcock, seventy-two hours on the mill; and George Sims, sixty hours to the same place; James Tomlin, for being drunk, a rogue, and vagabond, admonished, fined 5s., and discharged; Mary ...ce, for being drunk and a prostitute, two months in gaol.

A RUNAWAY.—Mr. James Marshall, of the William River, left the colony by the Catherine for New Zealand, last week, under very suspicious circumstances. Marshall has always borne the character of a respectable industrious man, and was supposed to be well off, but he has left the colony considerably in debt.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MARKET REGULATIONS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As the subject of the Market Regulations is one of general importance, I respectfully take the liberty of submitting to your consideration the subjoined remarks on the proposed rules, as they have been lately promulgated.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
A. B.

Sydney, 28th July, 1842.

GEORGE-STREET MARKET.

I. Why not at once define every lawful day to mean, as in the Licensing Act, every day except Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day? which would render Rule IV. unnecessary.

II. This regulation ought to provide for the opening of the market gates, as, for any thing that appears to the contrary, the Market may commence by ring of bell, and yet the gates be unopened. It is also absurd to attempt to prevent selling until the bell rings; the rule would be unobjectionable if it merely provided that no articles should be removed until the bell had rung.

III. The Markets ought to be kept open, say half-an-hour, after sunset, as in the short days many persons require to make purchases when they are returning home, between four and five P.M. It does not appear that any advantage will arise from keeping the sheds open on Wednesday, till ten P.M. The Saturday's regulation appears to be unobjectionable.

IV. See remark on I.

V. Growers and producers might be better defined, and the regulation might also be extended to *bona fide* importers from any of the Australasian colonies, or their hired servants.

V. Add to this, after "beef and mutton," the words—lamb and veal; and after the term "game" add—the same being the produce of New South Wales or the sister colonies.

VII. After the words "to the sale of potatoes and other" insert the words—esculent roots and.

VIII. The exception about potatoes at the end of this will press very heavily on market gardeners. It is probable that some addition like the following might be advantageously made:—which have not been grown by the sellers, or those who pay the rents of the stalls where they are offered for sale.

IX. This regulation, as it stands, will not be practicable, as the greater part of the settlers are in the practice of selling their produce to the dealers as soon as they arrive, and it will be impossible for the Clerk of the Market or his assistants to prevent such sales. Besides, a great portion of the produce is generally sold late on Monday and Thursday nights to the dealers, by the settlers, in the lodging-houses of the latter: this regulation, and the three immediately following it, are also objectionable, because they give too much power to the Clerk of the Market. The fine of not less than twenty shillings for barely selling out of the sheds is also by far too heavy.

X. As the Clerk of the Markets has to collect the dues and attend to the weighing, it is not likely that he will have much time to look after the quality of what is exposed for sale. Might not this important public duty be done, say for twelve months, by two or three of the Market Committee at once, it being made a part of the duty of the clerk to go round the market with them, for the purpose of pointing out to them what he believes to be unwholesome?

XI. Not a day passes but poor people purchase from a quarter to half a pound of fresh butter. It would, therefore, be the better plan to say nothing about making it up in pound's weight of sixteen ounces avoirdupois, but instead, to compel the sellers to give sixteen ounces avoirdupois as the pound weight.

XII. The price charged for adjusting weights is too heavy, as it increases the cost price of small iron weights, on an average, not less than twenty per cent. One penny per weight would be enough; as to the measures, with the exception of standard dry measures, it does not appear that there are any others in the colony, and hence it is that many of the publicans sell by the old, instead of the imperial liquid measures. With respect to the weighing of articles, it is too much to give one penny for weighing, say a single pound, and too little to give only one penny for weighing, say one cwt.; besides, it is not in the cwt. that light weight is most frequently given, but in the single pound and smaller quantities.

XIII. All that is necessary under this head is to compel the sellers to use the avoirdupoise pound weight, its parts or multiples.

XIV. The provision in this for offences against common decency, suggests the necessity that exists for shields and water closets being erected in some place contiguous to the Markets.

XV. There ought to be some means provided for this part of the duty being performed not only in the Market but all over the City simultaneously, as often as may be necessary, say, not only by the Clerks of the Markets but also by the Inspectors of Police in each parish.

XVI. Should fix a time for articles to be removed after the Clerk or his assistants have pointed out the infringement to the occupier of the stall. Besides, the party placing the articles outside the pillars rather than the occupiers of the stalls, ought to pay the fine, as it frequently happens that children are left in charge of the stalls occupied by their parents at meal times.

XVII. The Market Committee, rather than the Clerk of the Market, ought to give the permission referred to in this regulation, and the Clerk should see that the permission is followed up in the manner described in the application, or as acceded to by the Market Committee.

XVIII. The remarks on XVII. also apply to this.

XIX. If IV. be retained, the remark except Sunday, in this regulation, is surplusage, inasmuch as the Market will not be open on Sundays. Some provision ought to be made for cleaning out such stalls as are unoccupied, by the market scavengers, say twice a-week.

XX. Were small slop boxes fixed in the back parts of the stalls, into which rubbish or market refuse could be thrown, and the same cleaned out every morning, it would be advantageous, as decayed fruit and vegetable matter is frequently thrown away by the buyers in front of the stalls, and it sometimes happens that passengers, by treading on the same, sprain their feet, legs, &c.

XXI. In addition to the railed bottoms of the coops, there ought to be small slop boxes placed under each coop, and the same cleaned out regularly every morning.

XXII. Some provision should be made for every cart, carriage, and barrow, plying at the Market, being numbered, and the name of the person plying with the same being registered by the Clerk of the Market, through whom the Market Committee should grant a license every year, to market carters, carriers, and porters, as this would not only produce a revenue, but also give the public some security as to the honesty of the persons so plying.

XXIII. In reference to licensed porters, &c., should make them licensed market porters, licensed market carriers, &c. This rule as it stands, is also contradictory of XXII., which directs that all carts, barrows, &c., are to be removed from the Markets, and adjoining streets, at or before the ringing of the bell, or if they arrive after, they are to be removed within fifteen minutes after their arrival.

XXIV. A great number of the dealers do not take their articles for sale to their stalls in carts, but in barrows, baskets, sacks, &c., by which means they evade the payment of the dues exigible under this regulation, which is thereby operative *only* against the settlers, who keep down the exorbitant charges of the dealers, and ought therefore to be encouraged rather than taxed for bringing down their produce. By far the greater portion of the butchers' meat, poultry, and dairy produce, which passes through the market sheds, pays no dues whatever. In addition to the rents of the stalls, each dealer, not a grower, producer, or importer, ought to pay an annual license fee, as the only means of putting them on an equal footing with the settlers. This would only be fair: as, in general, whenever the dealers get hold of produce to retail, they increase its price from 40 to 80 or even 100 per cent. The provision for charging each cart by the number of horses or other animal is not altogether reasonable; because it generally happens that three and four horse teams have travelled for several days to bring their produce to the market; whereas the single and pair horse carts, drays, &c., in general come only from a few miles distant, and can return back on the same day that they left home for the Market. It ought also to be borne in mind, that it frequently happens that a very small load of produce is brought down by a three or four horse team; many of the settlers sending down a mixed load of wool, hides, butter, cheese, poultry, grain, &c. As this regulation stands at present, a poor settler who has a single cask of butter to sell, may have to pay two shillings and sixpence for sending it on his dray to the Market, rather than roll it there, or pay a barrowman to wheel it to the dealer's stall.

XXV. Will be inoperative, because every agent of a settler, if he acts fairly, will advise him to store his produce in the City when prices are low, rather than to sell it off hand, when by keeping it a few days he may obtain a much higher price. Besides, the Corporation has only power within the boundaries of the City.

XXVI. Is a regulation which has absurdity stamped on the face of it. Suppose G. sells H. any of the articles named by sample in sheds B, C, or D, what injury is done by the sale taking place there rather than in shed A? Again, G. has a stall in sheds B. C. and D, but he has none in shed A; he has, however, a hundred weight of potatoes to sell, and to dispose of them he must hire a fourth stall in shed A, under a penalty of not less than 20s. Besides, whoever heard of the buyer being punished except among the Chinese; if there are no sellers, where would the buyers come from?

XXVII. To "growers and producers" add *importers*, as they keep down the prices.

XXVIII. This regulation strikes at the free trade principle, and if carried into operation will certainly throw the whole of the retail trade into the hands of the dealers, besides if it be no offence to sell a hundred weight or a half bushel, surely it can be none to sell a pound weight, or a single dozen of either apples or oranges.

XXIX. The great advantage of allowing the settlers to retail their produce, will be that they will compete against the dealers, and thus the public will be supplied at a cheaper rate than it can by establishing a wholesale as well as a retail market, the colony is yet too young for such an extensive system.

XXX. Will, as soon as it comes into operation, create a host of public informers, and set all the market traders by the ears, as whenever they quarrel the one will become informer against the other. If informers be necessary, let them be persons of good repute, and holding a license to act in this capacity. The evils arising from such a reckless system as that proposed in this regulation, were clearly shown in Britain by the notorious cases of buyers.

XXXI. In this case the rule will press heavily on the small market gardeners, who cannot afford either the time to attend to, or the expense of keeping a stall in the Market sheds. To stop all hawking would also very much incommode the public, and do no good to any one but the dealers in the Market. The better mode of keeping the hawking within due bounds would be, to allow the same to be carried on by the producers having a license, which would at once benefit the City revenue, and protect the occupiers of the Market stalls to all the extent they are entitled to. If hawking be entirely stopped the Corporation creates a monopoly in favour of those persons who lease their stalls, not to benefit the public, but to advantage the City's tenants. Besides, it is a notorious fact, that a great number of the stall-keepers have for years past been in the daily practice of hawking whatever they could obtain sale for. Independent of this, there are many of the respectable residents in the suburbs of the City who keep gardeners employed during the whole year in cultivating their kitchen gardens at a heavy annual expense, and are in the daily practice of sending their surplus produce for sale all over the City in order to defray a part of their outlay, and if the hawking be stopped, it is very probable that the producers will either reduce their establishments, or have to accept such low prices as the Market stallkeepers may think proper to give.

XXXII. Ought to provide for the licenses being annual; besides as it at present stands it will be daily violated by the sellers, merely supplying their customers with fish, water, milk, bread, and fuel.

XXXIII. See remarks on XXII.

XXXIV. Why not allow the records of such licenses to remain in the keeping of the Market Clerks, as the Town Clerk's Office may be incommoded by such trifling enquiries. If the lists or copies of them are left with the Market Clerks they will also be on the spot where the parties are most probably plying.

THE HAY MARKET.

I. See remark on I. of the George-street Market Regulations.

II. Allow the sale to take place as soon as the carts, drays, &c., are placed, but prohibit the removal until the Market has been duly opened.

III. Suppose a person has not as much poultry, eggs, or butter, in the bottom of his cart as will constitute a wholesale transaction, (a case which frequently occurs) is the poor owner to be prevented from selling what he has, merely because he has not as many as a more wealthy settler or producer?—or because he has but little to dispose of must he give the same up to a dealer at the minimum price?—or because he comes but once a month to Sydney with a few fowls, eggs, and butter, must he rent a stall for a year to sell the same in?

IV., V., and VI. Containing similar principles with XIV., XV., and XVI., of the George-street Market Regulations, the remarks made on the latter apply to the former.

VII. A great number of persons being in the practice of sending from one cwt. and under to be weighed on the weigh-bridge, it would probably be advantageous to fix the charge at so much per cwt., if under one ton, as this would increase the revenue, in the event of the system of charging by the load being acted on, there will probably be a defalcation in the weigh-bridge revenue of not less than twenty-five per cent. per annum.

VIII. See remarks on XIII. of the George-street Market Regulations.

IX. There are frequently serious accidents occasioned by driving horned cattle through the streets during the day time, as well as by horse-dealers, jockeys, &c., trying horses in some of the most frequented thoroughfares in the City. Some regulations are necessary to prevent this, besides a great many horses, colts, cows, bullocks, sheep, and such like animals, are disposed of in the City without paying any market dues whatever, these sales chiefly take place at the Livery Stables, or along the roads a few miles from Sydney. Were every head sold taxed a small sum, the exaction would only be fair, and if all had to pay, the sum exacted from each would be less than the payers at present give, but on the whole the total received annually would be greater. The principle of allowing produce *sold by* contract to pass without paying any dues whatever has not one point in its favour.

X. If an open drain or gutter was cut, and the poles of the drays or the trams of the carts, &c., ordered to be placed on the south side of the same, after the horses, bullocks, &c., had been unyoked, there would then be no occasion for defining the breadth of the thoroughfare; besides, such a drain or gutter would materially tend to the preservation of the street.

XI. Some arrangement is required in order to enable the settlers to store their grain in the market-house when they are not inclined to sell: for as things are at present arranged, they are completely at the *mercy* of the millers and City corn-factors. If the present market-house was enclosed for this purpose it would probably soon pay itself.

XII., XIII. See suggestion X. of this series of regulations.

XIV. Although this provides accommodation for grass-cutters, &c., yet there is no provision for any dues being paid by them. Is it anything but fair to make such persons take out an annual license, especially as there is reason to believe that it is not their own produce, but stolen property, that some of these persons offer for sale?

XV. Where are the market carters, porters, barrowmen, and others, to place their vehicles when waiting for a fare?

XVI. See remarks on XIV.—It ought also to be borne in mind that most of the four-horse teams stop at this market, very few if any of them going as far up as the George-street Market; besides, is it not unfair to charge the same dues on a load of green bedding which probably does not produce more than 6s., as on one of wheat, which probably produces as many pounds sterling.

GENERAL REMARKS.—So long as there are stalls to be let, there can be no objection to one person holding more than one.

If the old practice of employing a lessee be returned to, some terms ought to be imposed on him for the purpose of restricting him from charging an exorbitant rental from those to whom he sub-lets the stalls. If the lessee system can be avoided, it should be kept clear of, as the old system was found to place the settlers and dealers too much at the mercy of the lessee.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, the 30th ultimo, Mrs. F. J. Brown, of a daughter.

On the 31st of July, at her residence, Elizabeth-street North, the lady of Charles Nathan, Esq., of a son.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 10 o'clock, Champagne; at 11 o'clock, Sugar, Haberdashery, Shawls, Linendrapery, Flannels, Merinos, Wearing Apparel, &c.

COUNTRY SALES.

MR. JAMES BYRNES.—At Parramatta, August 5, the Estates of Longsight and Hastings Farm, and part of the Hacket Estate.

MR. SLOMAN.—At Bathurst, August 7, Horses, Carriage, Furniture, Books, &c.

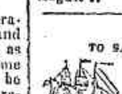
MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.



THE PACKET-BRIG *TOBGAO* will sail positively on Wednesday, 2nd August. For freight or passage, immediate application is necessary; apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to
1623 J. B. METCALFE.

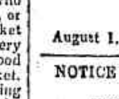
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS

FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND VALPARAISO.



THE FINE BARQUE *ANDOVER*, A 1, 300 tons, Peter Burns, commander, will clear at the Custom house This Day, and sail To-morrow. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Gosling, Brown, and Co.'s Wharf, to
GOSLING, BROWN, AND CO., or to J. B. METCALFE.
August 1. 1594

FOR MADRAS,
TO SAIL ON THE 6TH AUGUST.

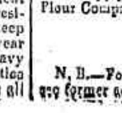


THE fast-sailing frigate-built Ship *STRATHEDEN*, A 1, 12 years, 600 tons, Richard Howlett, Esq., Commander. This vessel has a full poop, with first-rate accommodations for cabin passengers, and has still some of the best cabins disengaged. For passage, apply to Captain Howlett, on board the vessel; or, to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill.
August 1. 1619

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES, AND PASSENGERS.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.

(The first vessel, under positive engagement to sail on the 6th instant)



THE FINE NEW SHIP *TROUBADOUR*, 612 tons, Edward Graham, commander. As this vessel will now be the first for conveying horses to Madras, shippers should not lose so eligible an opportunity. She has seven feet height between decks, and her accommodations for passengers are first rate. Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; to
R. M. ROBEY, King street West; or to J. B. METCALFE.
N. B.—For rate of freight, &c., for Horses, see former advertisement. 1595

NEW PIANOFORTES.

MR. MARSH begs to announce that he has now ready for inspection a numerous assortment of Pianofortes, direct from Messrs. Broadwood, consisting of the newest patent horizontal grand, bichords, semi-grand, cottage, and elegant square Pianofortes.

As it is improbable that there will be so large a selection of instruments in the colony again for a long period, persons desirous of procuring a really good Pianoforte, should not lose so good an opportunity.

Mr. Marsh will also recommence his instructions on the pianoforte, harp, and singing, at his Music Room, Bligh-street. 1625

PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING.

H. C. HALLIER, Pianoforte tuner and repairer, begs to intimate to the Public, that from the extensive practice he has in the above arts, and the satisfaction he has given to those parties who have patronized him both in this Colony and the different parts of the world he has had occasion to touch at, allows him to presume there may be a few to compete, but not many to excel him in those branches. All orders left at Mr. Moffitt's Bookseller, &c., will be promptly attended to.
1670

MR. HENRY ROBERTSON, Architect and Surveyor, has removed his office from Myres and Moses's, King-street. All communications to be addressed to his residence Hutchinson street, Surry Hills. 1612

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TWO Shares in the above Establishment of £10 and £35 each paid up, are for sale. A cash offer for the same, under cover M. M. R., *Herald* Office, will meet with immediate attention. 1585

CUTLERY MANUFACTORY,
REMOVED FROM 17, HUNTER-STREET, TO GEORGE-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE OLD TREASURY.

T. MAPPIN AND CO. respectfully inform the public that they have removed to more commodious premises, (lately in the occupation of J. J. Cohen) which they have opened with the largest and best selected stock of Pen, Pocket, Table, Bush, and Sportsmen's Knives in the Colony; they also continue to make, on the premises, Razors, Penknives, and every other description of Cutlery, in a superior manner, of first-rate material and workmanship.

George-street, opposite the Old Treasury.
An apprentice and first-rate workmen wanted. 1624

PUBLIC NOTICE.

J. RICKARDS, desirous of reducing his large Stock of Goods, preparatory to retiring from business, offers, for ready money only, the whole of his well selected stock, at the cost prices, consisting of British and foreign silks, shawls, sheeting, Irish linens, diapers, huckabacks, flannels, counterpanes, quilts, prints, longcloths, calicos, damask table linen, glass cloths, French cambrics, China grass-cloths, cambric and silk handkerchiefs, French and British merinos, Orleans cloths, mousselines de laine and crêpe d'Amoy dresses, cotton velvets, hosiery, silk and kid gloves, black and white thread lace, blonde, ribbons, French artificial flowers, straw and tuscan bonnets, an extensive assortment of baby linen. Also, some beautiful goods just landed from the *Rachael*, and other late arrivals.

Ladies who appreciate good fabrics and novelties, will find many advantages in selecting from the above. Families and housekeepers, who study economy, should avail themselves of this opportunity to replenish their stock of linens, sheetings, table linens, napkins, towelling and glass cloths, as every article is genuine and of the best make.

Two doors south of the Post Office.

N.B. The goods will be re-marked and ready for sale on Wednesday.
August 1. 1629

WALKER, LATE HARDS,
MANUFACTURER OF FARINACEOUS FOOD, PREPARED BARLEY, AND PATENT GROATS.

E. WALKER has opened a depôt for the sale of the above articles, in Parramatta Road, opposite the Boundary Stone; he has been particular in selecting the choicest samples of wheat, barley, and oats from Van Diemen's Land, for that purpose.

E. W. feels much indebted to the faculty and public, for the high character they have given of the properties of the Farinaceous Food, and hopes upon trial of the two latter they will equally esteem their use. There has been no expense and pains spared in the preparation to ensure their genuine qualities.

In consequence of the great reduction in the prices of grain, E. W. is enabled to offer to the public the Farinaceous Food at prices as under.

He begs to refer them to another important testimonial in addition to those of Dr. Bland and Dr. Bennett.

Copy of a Testimonial received from DR. MACKELLAR.

This is to certify, that having prescribed the "Farinaceous Food" prepared by Mr. Walker, for the use of Infants and Invalids, I have found it very useful as an article of diet for diseased and weakly children, much superior in quality to any imported article of a similar description, and as it is prepared in the colony, from grain of the finest quality, the chance of injury from being musty or sour is completely avoided.

FREDERICK MACKELLAR, M D,
Surgeon to the Sydney Dispensary.
Sydney, May 27, 1843.

Wholesale orders addressed to No. 1, Cooper's New Buildings, Parramatta Road, opposite the Boundary Stone.

SOLD AS FOLLOWS:

Farinaceous Food, in packages at 2s., 1s., and 6d.
Prepared Barley, ditto at 1s. 4d., 8d., and 4d.
Patent Groats, ditto at 1s. 4d., 8d., and 4d.
1573

ILLAWARRA MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REPOSITORY.

MR. ROBERT DAVISON begs to return thanks to his numerous friends in Illawarra, for their very liberal support during the time he has been in business in Wollongong—and in declining, begs to recommend Mr. H. S. Fincham to their notice, who having, previous to his leaving England, bespoke periodical supplies of genuine Drugs and Medicines, will be able to furnish them below the Sydney prices.

A stock of Wines, Oils, Stationery, and Italian Goods, on hand, at prices suited to the urgency of the times. All outstanding accounts due to Mr. Davison to be paid at an early date to himself or Mr. Fincham.

Wollongong, July 29. 1566

TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.

THE Trustees in the Estate of A. Foss are prepared to dispose of by Private Contract, the Drug and Grocery business, carried on at 18, Pitt-street, and at the corner of George and Park-streets, either separately or both together.

The Stock to be taken at a valuation.

Parties desirous of treating for the same, are requested to communicate in writing with the Trustees, addressed to 18, Pitt-street. Any information required may be obtained by application to Mr. Foss, on the premises.

August 1. 1620

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Plain black and coloured silk velvets for bonnets
Plain and figured waistcoat velvets
Satin waistcoating
Gros de Berlin, plain and watered
Black silk and satin neckerchiefs
Cashmere and satin shawls, &c.

GADSDEN and SUWERKROP.
George-street North, opposite Campbell's Wharf. 1568

CURRANTS AND RAISINS.

NEW Zante Currants in caroteels, and Cheame Raisins in barrels, now landing from the *Fanny*, for sale by
1613 LAMB AND PARBURY.

SUPERIOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND ALE.

FROM the celebrated Brewery in Hobart Town, in small casks, suitable for families. Apply on board the *Sir John Byng*, at the Flour Company's Wharf, 1578

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT for CAPITAL.
SHEEP FOR SALE AT FIFTEEN MONTHS' CREDIT.
BATHURST.

TO BE SOLD, Five Thousand Sheep, warranted sound and of a very superior description, now depasturing within thirty miles of Bathurst, occupying four stations, with huts, hurdles, &c., complete. Terms, approved endorsed bills, at three, six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months, the three last bearing interest from day of sale. Applications to be made to George Busby, Esq., Bathurst, or to J. W. Lowe, Esq., Sidmouth Valley, Bathurst.

Bathurst, July 27. 1561

MUTTON! MUTTON!! MUTTON!!!
ONE PENNY PER POUND.

TO the inhabitants of the City of Sydney.—The Graziers not being able to get a fair price from the Butchers for their sheep, they have come to the determination of slaughtering their own, and selling at one penny per pound, either by the carcase, half, or quarter, if required. The sheep are for sale at Mr. Bowen's, No. 9, Butter Market, George-street, and at Mr. Taylor's, Prince-street, where it will be constantly on sale. 1616

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of Sydney, shipowners, and captains of vessels, are respectfully informed, that a shop will be opened in George-street at the corner of Hunter-street, THIS DAY, for the sale of PRIME LEGS OF MUTTON, from the Five Dock boiling down establishment, which will be sold cheaper than at any other shop in Sydney.

N. B.—Parties residing near the Five Dock establishment, will be supplied there on very reasonable terms.

Sydney, August 1. 1617

SHEEP BOILING.

ARRANGEMENTS are so far completed at the Five Dock Establishment, that from Three to Four Thousand Sheep can be boiled down WEEKLY, and parties forwarding their Sheep are respectfully informed, that on arrival, the Sheep will be placed in good paddocks and on fair runs, the only expense to the owner being the rations for the shepherds for a few days.

Mr. Bennett, Ashfield Cottage Inn, will receive Sheep passing down to Sydney by the Liverpool Road, and communications addressed to him, or left at the office of F. Mitchell, George-street, Sydney, will meet with immediate attention.

Five Dock, July 31. 1563

TO THE FLOCK OWNERS OF THE COLONY.

NOTICE.—For Sheep boiled down at the Five Dock Establishment, and shorn on or before the middle of December last year, Two Shillings will be allowed for the Skins and Wool, up to shearing time this season.

July 31. 1562

WONDERFUL REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COLONIAL SOAP, at 27s. per cwt.
Ditto Mould Candles, at 5d. per lb.
Ditto Dip ditto, at 4d. per lb.
At J. DICKSON'S Manufactory, George-street, opposite the Talbot Inn.
Sydney, August 1. 1597

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, with immediate possession, a house containing six or eight rooms, in a airy and retired situation, if with stabling would be preferred. Address by letter to Z. R., *Herald* Office. 1572

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE advertiser having been in the colony nearly four years and about leaving his present situation, would be happy to engage with any person, either to collect outstanding debts or arrange unsettled affairs, in this or any of the adjacent colonies. Security can be procured if required, and immediate attention will be given to all applications addressed M. R., *Herald* Office, Sydney. 1571

WAITERS.

WANTED six active Waiters, for the Public Dinner to be given to John Rae, Esq., A. M., on Thursday next; apply to Mr. Blyth, at the Metropolitan Refreshment Rooms, opposite Jamison-street. 1598

WANTED, a man who understands Gardening, and is competent to take charge of horses, and make himself otherwise useful. Apply to G. L. Robinson and Co., Lower George-street, between the hours of twelve and two. 1599

STOCKMAN AND GROOM.

WANTED, an experienced Stockman, he must be able to take the management of a small stud. A character for competency indispensable; neither an old or married man need apply. Enquire of Mr. Barnett, Watchmaker, King-street. 1588

WANTED, a situation as Coachman or Groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give satisfactory reference as to character and abilities. Address to E. B., *Herald* Office. 1569

AN ACTIVE LAD, who is able to take care of a pair of ponies, and willing to make himself generally useful in the house, is wanted. A good character is indispensable. Apply to Mr. Thomas Holt, Pitt-street South, near Liverpool street. 1597

WANTED, a situation as Cook, by a middle-aged woman, who perfectly understands her business. Respectable references can be obtained. Address, E. O., *Herald* Office. 1576

WANTED, A WOMAN COOK.—Apply to Mrs. Watkins, Durham Cottage, Fort-street. 1593

THE undersigned being conscious of their integrity and industry, publish for the information of those concerned, a statement of losses sustained during the last year's depression in business which they are ready to attest on oath if required.

IN THE ESTATE OF J. AND J. WALKER.

	£	s.	d.
Loss amount of doubtful debts in schedule	509	6	3
Loss on eighty tons of flour, at £6 per ton	480	0	0
Loss on twenty tons of sugar	80	0	0
Loss on Tea	39	0	0
Loss on one thousand five hundred bushels of grain, at 1s.	75	0	0
Loss on maize in January	40	0	0
Loss of weekly expenses, the profit on flour, tea, sugar, oats and barley, being sunk, for thirty weeks, at £9 per week	270	0	0
Loss on purchase of lease of premises and repairs of buildings for trade	100	0	0
Loss on expenses incurred in suing two insolvents	26	0	0
Loss of cash paid to lawyers	30	0	0
	£1639	6	3

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN WALKER.

	£	s.	d.
Loss of bad debts as per schedule	22	0	0
Loss by six insolvents	350	0	0
Loss on importation of iron	30	0	0
Loss on law expenses	30	0	0
Loss by fire on premises	50	0	0
	382	0	0
	£2021	6	3

JOHN AND JAMES WALKER.
Sydney, July 31. 1618

NOTICE.

IF MR. MORETON, Billiard Marker, at Mr. Smith's, Saracen's Head, King-street, does not call and pay his board and lodging, due to the undersigned, the trunks, with their contents, will be sold within fourteen days from this date to defray the same.

WILLIAM BALDOCK.
Commercial Hotel, King street, August 1. 1592

NOTICE.—If Mr. Bennett (late overseer to Messrs. Hughes and Hosking, on the Hunter), does not call and pay his board and lodging, due to the undersigned, his box and its contents will be sold in fourteen days from this day, to defray the same.

WILLIAM BALDOCK, Commercial Hotel, King-street.
August 1. 1591

MR. A. DAVIS, being about to proceed to England, requests all bills due to be sent in for payment; and gives notice, that if all debts due to him are not paid within ten days from this date, they will be handed over to his solicitor; also, that goods are being sold off at his house in York-street.
1565 A. DAVIS.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby cautioned not to pay any debts due to the estate of the late Bridget M'Laughlin, sign of the "Donnybrook," York-street, to any person whatsoever, until the affairs of her estate are amicably adjusted; when such takes place, due notice will be given through the medium of the public prints, of those who are legally authorised to receive them.

B. M'LAUGHLIN.
York-street, August 1. 1615

SHOULD this advertisement meet the eye of any person acquainted with the children of Silvester Murphy, (formerly a private in the 28th regiment,) who died about five years since, it is requested that information thereof may be given to Captain King, R. N., Port Stephens. 1564

EXTENSIVE PREMISES TO LET.

TO BE LET, that commodious House and Premises No. 15, Pitt street North, (lately occupied by the Miss Deanes and Mr. F. Ebsworth). The house contains twelve rooms, detached kitchen, and room above, large garden, also extensive cellars and stores, well adapted for a merchant carrying on an extensive business. For further particulars apply to J. Rickards, George street. 1557

TO LET, Two Houses in Hornbury-terrace, Macquarie-street, near the Statue of Sir R. Bourke, and the Council Chambers. Apply to Mr. Thomas Holt, Junior, Pitt-street South, near Liverpool-street. The rents to respectable tenants would be very reasonable. 1586

TO LET, that old established House, known by the sign of the Jolly Miller, situated at the corner of Sussex and Liverpool-streets, with good yard and stabling, and every convenience, either by lease or by the week. Apply on the premises to HENRY MADDOX.
August 1. 1596

TO LET, a House in Fort-street, opposite Dr. Nicholson's, containing nine rooms, large kitchen, and servants' room. Apply to W. Wallis, builder, Elizabeth-street North. 1590

TO BE LET, that commodious and pleasant House in O'Connell-street, next the Club House, being in the best possible condition, and having detached kitchen, servants' rooms, stable, coach-house, &c., and therefore fit for the reception of a family of respectability.

Or, Apartments (furnished), with board if required, for a gentleman or two.

Apply on the premises, to the undersigned.
1575 A. S. TROOD.

TO LET, a most desirable gentleman's residence, most delightfully situated at Balmain (to which place there is now a steam ferry), containing ten rooms, with coach-house, stables, cow-house, poultry-yard, and large garden. Or, in Bligh-street, a house containing five bed-rooms, two sitting-rooms, kitchen, &c. For particulars, apply to Mr. Trood, O'Connell-street. 1626

TO BE LET.—CHALLENGER'S Cottages—Cottages at Chippendale, with good out offices, adapted for respectable tenants. Also, one at Camperdown, containing five rooms; rent, £30 per annum. Apply to Mr. Robinson, at Deloitte and Co.'s Wharf, Miller's Point. 1574

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.
Only Twenty Miles from Sydney.

TO LET, (on account of the ill health of the present proprietor), with immediate possession, that old established Inn known as the UNION INN, (formerly Forbes's Hotel), Liverpool. The house, which is licensed, in full trade, and has five years of the lease unexpired, stands in one of the best situations in the town for business; has stabling for ten horses, with sheds, piggeries, large yard, two paddocks for cattle; is well stocked with wines and spirits of first quality; is well furnished, and replete with every convenience; and affords an excellent opportunity for persons commencing business. For particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to the proprietor, on the premises, or to Messrs. Gowland and Williams, solicitors, King-street, Sydney. 1577

SALES BY AUCTION.

AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER.

One Thousand one Hundred and Twenty-seven Acres of Land in the County of Bathurst.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at One o'clock precisely, at the risk of the former purchaser,

All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and twenty seven acres, be the same more or less, situate in the county of Bathurst and parish unnamed, near Warwick Plains, commencing at the south-east corner of a village reserve, and bounded easterly by Wangoola Creek to its confluence with the Lachlan River, and easterly, southerly, and westerly by that River downwards to the south-west corner of the village reserve, and on the north by a line east seventy-one chains to Wangoola Creek, being the south-east corner of the village reserve aforesaid.

Terms and conditions at time of sale. 1614

SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. BLACKMAN has the honour to announce, that he has received instructions from David Chambers, Esq., (in consequence of his projected departure for England), to Sell by Auction, at his present residence, Jeffrey's Buildings, Cumberland-street, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at Eleven o'clock,

The whole of his beautiful and well selected Household Furniture,
Plate,
China,
Glass,
Earthenware, and
Culinary Utensils

Without departing from the truth, Mr. Blackman begs to assure the public that the furniture is the best ever imported into the colony, and only requires inspection to estimate its value. The whole was selected by Mr. Chambers at the first manufacturer's in London, so late as last year, and has been but a few months in use.

Cards to view the furniture, may be had on application at the office of the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Thursday, the 3rd inst., and may be had at the office of the Auctioneer. 1610

CHAMPAGNE.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) the 1st of August, at Ten o'clock precisely,

Ten cases Champagne, one dozen each
Five ditto ditto, three dozen each
Terms at sale. 1600

BLANKETS AND TOBACCO.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at eleven o'clock,

Three bales Blankets
Five tierces Tobacco, ex *Livingstone*
Terms at Sale. 1607

SHAWLS AND HATS.
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at eleven o'clock,

A9&Co.—One case containing seventy-three Shawls
TS&Co, S under, in diamond, § 8—One case, containing forty-eight men's Hats and Boxes
§ 11—One case containing Twelve Men's Hats, Thirty-six ditto Paris ditto
Terms at sale. 1608

REGATTA SHIRTS.
(On account of whom it may concern.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at Ten o'clock precisely,

Ex *Rachel*, from London,
R. M. & Co. §—56. One bale containing fifty dozen men's regatta shirts
55. One ditto containing forty dozen ditto.
Also, ex *Reflector*, Withycombe, from London,
R. M. & Co. §—67. One bale, containing fifty dozen men's regatta shirts.
All more or less damaged by salt water.
Terms at sale. 1603

HOSIERY.
(On account of whom it may concern, ex *Rachel*, from London.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at Ten o'clock,

JB, M under. 1—5 Five cases cotton hosiery, slightly damaged.
Terms at sale. 1601

SHOE THREAD AND GROCERS' TWINE.
(On account of whom it may concern, ex *Rachel*, from London).

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at Ten o'clock,

A B S in diamond § outside.
1—One case containing thirteen dozen patent shoe thread, 2 oz. balls
2—One ditto ditto ditto
3—One ditto containing fifteen dozen grocers' twine, 8 oz. balls, coarse
4—One ditto containing fifteen dozen ditto, fine
All more or less damaged by salt water.
Terms at sale. 1602

EXCELLENT CITY PROPERTY,
ADJOINING THE PREMISES OF MESSRS R. AND T. COVENY, MARKET-STREET.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Ground, in Market-street, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Two allotments, situate in Market-street, and adjoining the premises of Messrs. R. and T. Coveny, Wholesale Grocers.

LOT No. 1,
Contains sixteen feet three inches frontage to Market-street, with a depth of fifty feet eight inches, on which is erected a small building.

LOT No. 2,
Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to Market-street, with a depth of fifty-one feet eight inches, on which is erected a small building.

☞ The above are at present in the occupation of Mr. Tobin, and Mr. Fitzsimmons.

The Auctioneer particularly invites the attention of the public to the above valuable property, which is situated in the best part of the City of Sydney.

A plan of the above is on view at the Mart of the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 1618

TO STATIONERS AND OTHERS.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY have received instructions from John Carfrae, Esq., who returns to Melbourne, in the *Shamrock*, on the 4th instant, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George street, on WEDNESDAY next, 2nd August, at eleven o'clock precisely, without the slightest reserve,

TWENTY CASES STATIONERY.
ONE CASE MEDICAL AND STANDARD WORKS.

The Works comprise—
Shakspere's Dramatic Works, 8 vols.
Ditto ditto 1 vol.
Lizars' Anatomical Works, splendidly bound in Russia
Jardine and Selby's Ornithology
Lizars' Practical Surgery
Tanner on the Chest
Moisse's Physiology
British Zoophytes
Andral Clinique Medicale
Guthrie on Gun-shot Wounds
Griffin on the Spine
North on Infants
Phillip on Mercury
Phillip on the Brain
Sigismond on Mercury
Schill's Semeology
Magendie's
Lizars' Practical Surgery
Library of Entertaining Knowledge
Stebbing's Bibles
Prayer Books, &c., &c.

The twenty cases Stationery comprise—
Fine blue wove cap
" yellow ditto
" blue and yellow laid ditto
" yellow wove post
Superfine blue ditto satin
" yellow ditto ditto
" brief laid cap
" blotting paper
" thick yellow wove post, gilt
" ditto blue ditto ditto
" blue laid foolscap
" ditto wove ditto
" yellow ditto ditto
" laid ditto Whatman's
Black edge post, satin
Ditto ditto note
Quills
Demy blotting paper
Memo. books, all sizes
Cap folio books
Long ditto
Quarto ditto
Invoice books
Demy books
Medium ditto
Post quarto ditto, ruled and unruled
Indexes
Cash books.

AFTER WHICH,
FOUR BALES PRINTING PAPER, newspaper size.
ONE CASE FOLIO POST ILLUSTRATED BIBLES, splendidly bound in morocco.
With an immense variety of articles, too numerous to particularize.
Terms cash. 1562

REMAINDER OF MONDAY'S SALE CONTINUED.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August instant, at eleven o'clock,

The undermentioned Goods to close various accounts:
Six ends of double-milled kerseys
One hundred super blue cloth jackets
One hundred ditto ditto trousers
Forty pieces bandannas
Figured satin
Square silk shawls
Satin, sarsnet, and waist ribbons
Three cases artificial flowers
One hundred pieces cotton handkerchiefs
China and British crape shawls.

AFTER WHICH,
A capital new mangle
Chests of drawers
Feather beds
Handsome cot
Iron bedstead
Sole and kip leather, and kangaroo skins, acknowledged to be the best leather in the colony
Cask of assorted sauces
Two ditto superior cut glassware.
Terms—Cash. 1621

DAMAGED GOODS.

Ex *Fanny*, Andrews, master, on account of Underwriters, or whom it may concern.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd instant, at Eleven o'clock, the undermentioned goods:—

R H & Co. in diamond.
105 One bale Blankets, 50 pairs
119 Ditto ditto 75 pairs
109 Ditto Shirtings, 27 pieces, 1800½ yards
110 Ditto ditto, 7 ditto, 380 ditto
157 —— 19 pieces Prints
7 ditto Tick.
Terms—Cash. 1622

THREE SHARES IN THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, (late Bank of Australia), on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd August, at Twelve o'clock,

Three Shares £30 paid up. No reserve.
Terms at Sale. 1852

64 GAS SHARES, AND 106 UNION ASSURANCE SHARES.

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, (late Bank of Australia), on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd August, at Twelve o'clock,

Sixty-four Gas Shares, £6 paid up, with all dividend due
One hundred and six Shares in the Union Assurance Company, £6 paid up.
Terms at sale. 1581

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF GEORGE WEEKS.

MR. POLACK will submit to public competition on WEDNESDAY, August 2nd, at his Rooms, late Bank of Australia,

That beautiful clipper-built cutter known as the *LAPWING*, burthen 25 tons, coppered and copper-fastened; she has lately undergone a thorough repair to the amount of £127, and is well found, with the following articles belonging to her:—Two anchors and chains, and one suit of sails, with a quantity of spare rope in hawsers, &c., consisting of four coils of Manila rope, a quantity of Europe rope, weighing 1 cwt. 1 qr., and a small lot of old bolts, a part of a barrel of tar, &c., &c.

ALSO,
Six certificates Tobacco 1584

IN THE ESTATE OF J. WILD, INSOLVENT.

MR. POLACK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, late Bank of Australia, on WEDNESDAY, August 2, at Twelve o'clock,

All the Insolvent's right, title, and interest, in all that piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Camden, containing by admeasurement fifty acres, be the same more or less, commencing at the Great South Road, on the south-east corner of Feighran's allotment; bounded on the south by that allotment and unlocated land, being a line west twenty-five chains and fifty links; on the west by a [illegible] south eighteen chains; on the south by the Village Reserve, being a line east thirty-one chains to the Great South Road; and on the east by that road to the south-east corner of allotment aforesaid.

Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAG[illegible]

MR. POLACK will sell by auct[illegible] his Rooms, late Bank of Austr[illegible] WEDNESDAY, 2nd August, 1843, at [illegible] o'clock,

All that Grant, containing one hundr[illegible] of Land, in the county of Cumberland [illegible] unnamed, at the Macdonald River, bo[illegible] the south by the northern [illegible] Moore's fifty acres, being a [illegible] Macdonald River twenty-[illegible] east by a line north forty-[illegible] three links; on the north by a line west thirty chains, to the north-east corner of W. P. Thompson's sixty acres; on part of the west by the eastern boundary of W. P. Thompson's sixty acres, being a line south five chains and fifty links to Macdonald River, and thence by the Macdonald River to the north-west corner of E. Moore's fifty acres.

Terms at sale. 1580

MR. POLACK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, late Bank of Australia, on MONDAY, the 14th August, (now depasturing at the Lachlan),

1312 Ewes, of ages
910 ditto, three years old
675 ditto, two ditto
100 Lambs, nine months old
117 Cows, with Calf, or Calves at their side,
16 Working Bullocks
11 Horses and Mares
Men's Huts, Hurdles, Stock-yards, &c.

The sample of the wool may be seen on application. Further particulars in future advertisement. 1583

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, & OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by Auction, at the Rooms, Lower George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Twenty casks, each three dozen, London Bottled Port Wine
Five cases Sherry
Twenty casks, each three dozen, Dunbar's Ale
Twenty casks, each four dozen, Dunbar's Porter
One barrel Bass's Burton Ale
One case Champagne
With a variety of other articles. 1628

AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by Auction, at the Rooms, Lower George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Two firkins butter
Three sets paper-hangings, viz.—
One scene in India
One ditto in Turkey
One ditto Grecian
Five empty trunks
Three half-boxes glass, 16 x 12
Two kegs tobacco
One case ale
One chest drawers
One writing table.
Terms—Cash. 1627

BATHURST.

MR. SLOMAN begs to inform the public, that he has received instructions from Gilbert Wright, Esq., to sell by auction, at that gentleman's residence, on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, a variety of property, consisting of—

A phaeton for one or two horses, with single and double harness
A capital saddle or draught horse, gig, cart, side-saddle, &c.

ALSO,
A quantity of valuable household furniture, consisting of—
Chairs, tables, sideboard, sofa, press, two handsome chests of drawers; besides plate, books, bookcase, library range, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at twelve precisely.
Terms at sale.

Bathurst, July 26. 1515

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, July 28.
Amner v. Penn.

ON THURSDAY, the 3rd day of August, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant in and to the following properties:—

Lot 1.—A Cottage in Cambridge-street, which has within the last two months been newly shingled and otherwise repaired. It is now unoccupied, and has usually produced a rental of 10s. per week, and adjoins a house formerly known as the Saracen's Head.

Lot 2.—A Cottage in Cambridge-street aforesaid, adjoining Lot No. 1, and now unoccupied, but usually let at 10s. per week, which has also been new shingled and undergone other improvements within the last two months.

Lot 3.—A Cottage in Cambridge-street, adjoining Lot No. 2, and now in the occupation of James Nugent, with a bakehouse in the rear, now in full trade, and having access to Gloucester-street. These premises are let at the small sum of 10s. per week.

Lot 4.—A Weatherboard Cottage, situated at the corner of Cambridge street and Essex-lane, now occupied by Michael Gready, at 7s. per week.

Lot 5.—A Cottage at corner of Gloucester-street and Essex-street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Daley, at 9s. per week.

Lot 6.—A piece of Ground in Gloucester-street upon which are erected the stone walls of a building formerly a blacksmith's shop.

(Unless this execution is previously satisfied.)

1472 CORNELIUS PROUT, Under-Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, July 31, 1843.
Brown and others v. Moore.
Betts v. same.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th of August next, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of Household Furniture, Law Books, &c., unless these Executions are previously satisfied.

1598 CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

AN ACT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—[30th July, 1842.]

Anno Quinto et Sexto Victoriæ Reginæ.

CAP. LXXVI.

Legislative Council to be constituted.

WHEREAS it is expedient that further provision be made for the Government of New South Wales; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that there shall be within the colony of New South Wales a Legislative Council, to be constituted in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and that the said Legislative Council shall consist of thirty-six members, and that twelve of the members of the said Council shall from time to time, in the manner hereinafter mentioned, be appointed by Her Majesty, and that twenty-four of the members of the said Council, shall from time to time, in the manner hereinafter mentioned, be elected by the inhabitants of the said colony.

Electoral Districts to be constituted.

II. And be it enacted, that the Legislature now by law established within the said colony of New South Wales, shall, by ordinances to be for that purpose made and enacted in the manner, and subject to the conditions now by law required in respect of any ordinances made and enacted by the said Legislature make all necessary [illegible]ns for dividing the parts of the said [illegible]ithin the boundaries of location [illegible]nient electoral districts, and for [illegible] and declaring the number of [illegible]o be elected for each such dis[illegible] [illegible]r the compilation and revision [illegible]ll persons qualified to vote at [illegible]s to be holden within such [illegible] for the appointing of return[illegible] [illegible]nd for the issuing, executing, the necessary writs for such [illegible]king the poll thereat, the validity of all [illegible]herwise for ensuring [illegible] and impartial con[illegible] such e[illegible] Provided always, that the district of Port Phillip and the towns of Sydney and Melbourne shall be electoral districts; and that the district of Port Phillip shall return at least five members, the town of Sydney shall return two members, and the town of Melbourne shall return one member: Provided, also that for the purposes of this Act the boundary of the district of Port Phillip on the north and north-east shall be a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the river Murray, and thence the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the province of South Australia.

Boundaries of Cities and Towns to be settled by the Governor.

III. And be it enacted, that for the purpose of electing their several representatives to the said Legislative Council, the towns of Sydney and Melbourne, and such other towns as shall be declared electoral districts, shall be deemed to be bounded and limited in such manner as the Governor of the Colony of New South Wales by proclamation to be published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, or by letters patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, shall set forth and describe; and such parts of any such town (if any) which shall not be included within the boundary set forth or described in such proclamation or letters patent, for the purposes of this Act, shall be taken to be a part of the adjoining district, for the purpose of being represented in the said Legislative Council.

Power to alter System of Representation.

IV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor and the said Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales, by any Act or Acts to be hereafter passed, to alter the divisions and extent of the several districts and towns, which shall be represented in the Legislative Council, and to establish new and other divisions of the same, and to alter the number of members of the Council to be chosen by the said districts and towns, respectively, and to increase the whole number of the Legislative Council, and to alter and regulate the appointment of Returning Officers in and for the same, and make provision in such manner as they may deem expedient for the issuing and return of writs for the election of members to serve in the said Legislative Council, and the time and place for holding such elections: Provided always, that such number of the additional Councillors as is equal to one-third part of the whole increase, or, if such increase shall not be exactly divisible by three, such whole number as is next greater than one-third of the whole increase, shall be appointed by Her Majesty, and the remaining additional members of the Council shall be elected by the inhabitants of the colony in like manner, as the elective members first constituted under this Act.

Qualification of Electors.

V. And be it enacted, that the elective members shall be chosen by the votes of the electors, each of whom shall be either in his own right seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold in possession, in lands or tenements situate within the district for which such vote is to be given, of the clear value of two hundred pounds sterling money at the least, above all charges and incumbrances in any way affecting the same, or a householder within such district occupying a dwelling house of the clear annual value of twenty pounds sterling money at the least.

Persons disqualified to vote.

VI. And be it enacted, that no person shall be entitled to vote at any such election as aforesaid, unless he be of the full age of twenty-one years, and a natural-born subject of the Queen, or shall have been naturalized, or shall hold letters of denization, according to law; and that no person shall be entitled to vote at any such election who shall have been attainted or convicted of any treason, felony, or infamous offence, within any part of her Majesty's dominions, unless he shall have received a free pardon, or one conditional on not leaving the colony, for such offence, or shall have undergone the sentence or punishment to which he shall have been adjudged for such offence.

Possession or occupancy requisite to qualification; as also payment of Rates and Taxes.

VII. And be it enacted, that no person shall be entitled to vote at any such election as aforesaid, unless he shall have been in possession of the estate, or in occupancy of the house, by reason of which he is qualified to vote, for at least six calendar months next before the date of the writ for such election, or, in case a registration of electors shall be established in the colony, next before the last registration of electors in the district; nor shall any person be entitled to vote at any such election unless at the time of such election or registration of electors (as the case may be) he shall have paid up all rates and taxes which shall have become payable by him as owner in respect of such estate, or as occupier in respect of such occupancy, except such as shall have become payable during three calendar months next before such election or registration respectively.

Qualification of elective Members of Council.

VIII. And be it enacted, That no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Legislative Council who shall not be of the full age of twenty-one years, and a natural-born subject of the Queen, or naturalized by law, or who shall not be legally or equitably seised of an estate of freehold, for his own use and benefit, in lands and tenements in New South Wales, of the yearly value of one hundred pounds sterling money, (or of the value of two thousand pounds sterling money), above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same.

Declaration by Candidates.

IX. And be it enacted, That every candidate at such election, before he shall be capaple of being elected, shall, if required by any other candidate, or by any el ctor, or by the returning officer, make the following declaration:—

"I, A. B., do declare and testify, that I am duly seised at law or in equity of an estate of freehold, for my own use and benefit, in lands or tenements in the colony of New South Wales, of the yearly value of one hundred pounds sterling money (or of the value of two thousand pounds sterling money, as the case may be), above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same; and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained a title to, or become possessed of, the said lands and tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of qualifying or enabling me to be returned a member of the Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales."

Persons making false Declarations liable to the Penalties of Perjury.

X. And be it enacted, That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully make a false declaration respecting his qualification as a candidate at any election as aforesaid, such person shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof lawfully convicted shall suffer the like pains and penalties as by law are incurred in New South Wales by persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Writ for new Election in case of vacancy.

XI. And be it enacted, that whenever it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Governor of the said Colony, that the seat of any elective member of the Legislative Council hath become vacant, the Governor, unless other provision in that behalf be made by the Governor and Legislative Council, as hereinbefore provided, shall forthwith issue a writ for the election of a member to serve in the place so vacated, during the remainder of the term of the continuance of the said Council, and no longer.

Appointment of part of the Council.

XII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any warrant or warrants to be from time to time issued under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to nominate such part of the said Council as according to this Act is to be appointed by Her Majesty, and to designate such non-elective members of the said Council either by their proper names, or as holders for the time being of any public offices within the said colony; and it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty, by any such warrant or warrants, from time to time to delegate to the Governor of the said colony the power of nominating and designating such non-elective members of the said Council, either by their proper names, or as holders for the time being of any such public offices as aforesaid, which delegated power shall nevertheless be exercised by any such Governor provisionally only, and until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, and shall not be exercised until the return of the writs for the election of all the elective members: Provided always, that not more than half the number of such non-elective members shall hold any office of emolument under the Crown within the said colony.

Appointment how made.

XIII. And be it enacted, that every appointment which shall be made by the Governor of any non-elective member of the said Legislative Council, shall be made by letters patent, to be for that purpose issued under the public seal of the said colony.

Tenure of Office of Non-elective Councillor.

XIV. And be it enacted, that every non-elective member of the Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales shall hold his seat therein for five years from the day of his appointment, or until the Council shall be sooner dissolved, subject nevertheless to the provisions hereinafter contained for vacating the same.

Resignation of Legislative Councillor.

XV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any member of the Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, to resign his seat in the said Legislative Council, and upon such resignation the seat of such Legislative Councillor shall become vacant.

Causes by which seat may be vacated.

XVI. And be it enacted, that if any Legislative Councillor of the colony of New South Wales shall for two successive sessions of the legislature of the said colony fail to give his attendance in the said Legislative Council, without the permission of her Majesty or of the Governor of the said colony, signified by the said Governor to the Legislative Council, or shall take any oath or make any declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to any foreign prince or power, or shall do, concur in, or adopt, any act whereby he may become a subject or citizen of any foreign state or power, or shall become bankrupt, or take the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or become a public defaulter, or be attainted of treason, or be convicted of felony, or any infamous crime, or shall become *non compos mentis*, his seat in such Council shall thereby become vacant.

Vacation of the seat of Official Councillors.

XVII. And be it enacted, that if any person who shall have been designated as a non-elective member of the Legislative Council as the holder of a public office shall cease to hold such office, his seat in the Council shall thereupon become vacant.

Trial of questions of Vacancy.

XVIII. And be it enacted, that any question which shall arise respecting any vacancy in the Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales, on occasion of any of the matters aforesaid, shall be heard and determined by the said Legislative Council, on such questions being referred to them for that purpose by the Governor of the said colony, and not otherwise.

Vacancy among appointed members of Council, how supplied.

XIX. And be it enacted, that in case of the vacancy of the seat of any non-elective member of the said Council who shall have been designated as the holder of a public office, the seat shall continue vacant until the appointment of another person to fill the same office, and in the case of a vacancy of the seat of any non-elective member of the said Council, who shall have been so designated by his proper name, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said colony to designate by name and appoint some person to succeed to the place in the said Council of the member so vacating his seat, which appointment shall be valid and effectual until the same shall be disallowed by her Majesty, or until a new appointment, made by a warrant to be issued as aforesaid under her Majesty's sign manual, and countersigned by one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and in case any such appointment shall be simply disallowed by her Majesty, the Governor shall make a new appointment, subject as aforesaid to her Majesty's approval; and every such appointment, disallowance, and new appointment, shall take effect from the time of the notification thereof by the Governor in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*.

Place and Times of holding Council.

XX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said colony for the time being, to fix such place or places within any part of the said colony, and such times for holding the first and every other session of the said Council, as he may think fit, such times and places to be afterwards changed or varied as the Governor may judge advisable and most consistent with general convenience and the public welfare, giving sufficient notice thereof, and also to prorogue the said Council from time to time, and dissolve the same, by proclamation or otherwise, whenever he shall deem it expedient.

Duration of Council.

XXI. And be it enacted, that there shall be a session of the said Council once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Council in one session, and the first sitting of the Council in the next session, and that every Council shall continue for five years, from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same, and no longer, subject nevertheless to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor of the said colony.

First calling together of the Council.

XXII. And be it enacted, that the first writs for the election of members of the said Council shall issue at some period not later than twelve calendar months after the proclamation of this Act within the said colony.

Election of Speaker.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that the said Legislative Council shall, at its first meeting, and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, elect some one member of such Council to be the Speaker thereof, and as often as the place of the said Speaker shall become vacant by the death, resignation, or removal by vote of the said Council, shall again elect some other member to be Speaker thereof, and the Speaker so elected shall preside at all meetings of the said Council: Provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being of the said colony to disallow the choice of any such Speaker, and upon such disallowance being signified by the said Governor to the Legislative Council such appointment shall become and be absolutely null and void, and the said Legislative Council shall forthwith proceed to the choice of some other member of the same to be Speaker thereof, and so from time to time, until the choice of a Speaker who shall be allowed by the Governor for the time being.

Number necessarily present for transaction of business.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that the said Legislative Council shall not be competent to the despatch of business unless there be present, exclusive of the Speaker, one-third part at least of the members of the said Council; and that all questions which shall arise in the said Council shall be decided by the majority of votes of those members of the Council who shall be present other than the Speaker, and in all cases where the votes shall be equal the Speaker shall have a casting vote.

Members to take the Oath of Allegiance.

XXV. And be it enacted, that no member of the said Legislative Council shall be permitted to sit or vote therein until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath before the Governor of the said colony, or before some person or persons authorised by such Governor to administer such oath:

"I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this colony of New South Wales, dependent on and belonging to the said United Kingdom; and that I will defend her to the utmost of my power, against all traitorous conspiracies, and attempts whatever, which shall be made against Her person, crown, and dignity, and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her or any of them; and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation, and renouncing all pardons and dispensations from any person or persons whatever to the contrary, so help me God."

Affirmation.

XXVI. And be it declared and enacted, that every person authorised by law to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath, may make such affirmation in every case in which an oath is hereinbefore required to be taken.

Standing Orders to be adopted.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that the said Council at its first meeting, and from time to time afterwards as there shall be occasion, shall prepare and adopt such standing rules and orders as shall appear to the said Council best adapted for the orderly conduct of the business of such Council, which rules and orders shall by such Council be laid before the Governor of the colony, and being by him approved, shall become binding and in force, subject nevertheless to the confirmation or disallowance of Her Majesty in manner hereinafter provided respecting the ordinances to be made by the Governor and Council of the said colony.

Re-election and re-appointment of Council.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that upon any dissolution or other determination of the said Council, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said colony to issue new writs for the general election of elective members to serve in the Legislative Council; and after the return of such writs, it shall be lawful for the Governor, in the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, to nominate and appoint the non-elective members to serve in the Legislative Council, which appointment shall be valid and effectual until the same shall be disallowed by Her Majesty, or until new appointments made by a warrant or warrants, to be issued under Her Majesty's sign manual, and countersigned by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, which new appointments shall be taken as a disallowance of the appointments by the Governor, in respect of which they are made; and in case any such appointment by the Governor shall be simply disallowed by Her Majesty, the Governor shall make a new appointment, subject as aforesaid to be dissallowed by Her Majesty; and every such appointment, disallowance, and new appointment, shall take effect from the time of the notification thereof by the Governor in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*.

Governor and Legislative Council authorised to make Laws.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that the Governor of the said colony of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council, shall have authority to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the said colony: Provided always, that no such law shall be repugnant to the law of England, or interfere in any manner with the sale or other appropriation of the lands belonging to the Crown within the said colony, or with the revenue thence arising.

Governor may propose Laws and Amendments, and may return Bills amended.

XXX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said colony of New South Wales, to transmit to the said Council for its consideration the drafts of any such laws which it may appear to such Governor desirable to introduce, and any amendments which he shall desire to be made in any Bill presented to him for Her Majesty's assent, and such proposed laws shall thereupon be considered by the Council in like manner as if the same were bills which had originated therein; and it shall be lawful for the Council to return any bill in which the Governor shall have so made any amendments, with a message signifying to which of the amendments the Council agree, and those to which they disagree, and thereupon the Bill shall be taken to be presented for Her Majesty's assent, with the amendments so agreed to.

Giving or witholding assent to Bills.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that every Bill which has been passed by the said Council, and also every law proposed by the Governor which shall have been passed by the said Council, whether with or without amendments, shall be presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Governor of the said colony, and that the Governor shall declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in this Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by her Majesty, her heirs, or successors, that he assents to such Bill in her Majesty's name, or that he withholds her Majesty's assent, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure thereon; and all bills altering or affecting the divisions and extent of the several districts and towns which shall be represented in the Legislative Council, or establishing new and other divisions of the same, or altering the number of the members of the Council to be chosen by the said districts and towns respectively, or increasing the whole number of the Legislative Council, or altering the salaries of the Governor, Superintendent, or Judges, or any of them, and also all Bills altering or affecting the duties of customs upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported to or exported from the said colony, shall in every case be so reserved, except such Bills for temporary laws as the Governor shall expressly declare necessary to be forthwith assented to by reason of some public and pressing emergency.

Disallowance of Bills assented to.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that whenever any Bill which shall have been presented for her Majesty's assent to the Governor of the said colony, shall by such Governor have been assented to in her Majesty's name, the Governor shall by the first convenient opportunity transmit to one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, an authentic copy of such Bill so assented to; and that it shall be lawful, at any time within two years after such Bill shall have been so received by the Secretary of State, for her Majesty, by order in Council, to declare her disallowance of such Bill; and that such disallowance, together with a certificate under the hand and seal of the Secretary of State, certifying the day on wh ch such Bill was received as aforesaid, being signified by the Governor to the Legislative Council of the said colony, by speech or message to the said Council, or by proclamation in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, shall make void and annul the same from and after the day of such signification.

Assent to bills reserved.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That no Bill which shall be so reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall have any force or authority within the colony of New South Wales until the Governor of the said colony shall signify, either by speech or message to the Legislative Council of the said colony, or by proclamation, as aforesaid, that such Bill has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same; and that an entry shall be made in the journals of the said Legislative Council of every such speech, message, or proclamation, and a duplicate thereof, duly attested, shall be delivered to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, or other proper officer, to be kept among the records of the said colony; and that no Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid shall have any force or authority in the said colony unless Her Majesty's assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Governor as aforesaid.

Appropriation of Taxes and Duties.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, That with the deductions and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the whole of Her Majesty's revenue within the said colony, arising from taxes, duties, rates, and imposts, levied on Her Majesty's subjects within the said colony, shall be appropriated to the public service within the said colony, by ordinances to be for that purpose enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the said colony, and in no other manner: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Council to pass, or for the said Governor to assent to, any Bill appropriating to the public service any sums or sum of money arising from the sources aforesaid, unless the Governor, on Her Majesty's behalf, shall first have recommended to the Council to make provision for the specific public service towards which such money is to be appropriated.

Issue of Money under Warrant.

XXXV. And be it enacted, That no part of Her Majesty's revenue in the said colony arising from the sources aforesaid, shall be issued or shall be made by any such laws issuable, except in pursuance of warrants under the hand of the Governor of the colony, directed to the public treasurer thereof.

Revenue to be charged with the expense of Collection and Management.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, That the said revenue of the colony of New South Wales shall be permanently charged with all the costs, charges, and expenses, incident to the collection, management, and receipt thereof, such costs, charges, and expenses, being subject nevertheless to be regulated and audited in such manner as shall be directed by any law of the Governor and Legislative Council.

Grants for Civil and Judicial Services.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That out of the said revenue fund there shall be payable every year to Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, the sum of thirty-three thousand pounds, for defraying the expenses of the several services and purposes in the schedule marked (A.) annexed to this Act, and a further sum of eighteen thousand six hundred pounds for defraying the expenses of the several services and purposes named in the schedule marked (B.) annexed to this Act, and a further sum of thirty thousand pounds for defraying the expenses of the several services and purposes named in the Schedule marked (C.) annexed to this Act, the said sums of thirty-three thousand pounds, eighteen thousand six hundred pounds, and thirty thousand pounds, to be issued by the Treasurer of the said colony in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall be from time to time directed to him under the hand and seal of the Governor; and the said Treasurer shall account to Her Majesty for the same through the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in such manner and form as Her Majesty shall be graciously pleased to direct.

How the appropriation of Sums granted may be varied.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That until altered by any Bill passed by the said Legislative Council, and assented to by Her Majesty, the salaries of the Governor, Superintendent, and Judges, shall be those respectively set against their several offices in the said Schedule marked (A.); but that it shall be lawful for the Governor to vary the sums appropriated to any of the services or purposes named in the said Schedule (B.); and that the amount of saving which may accrue from any such alterations in either of the said Schedules shall be appropriated to such purposes connected with the administration of the government of the said colony as to Her Majesty shall seem fit; and that accounts in detail of the expenditure of the several sums of thirty-three thousand pounds, eighteen thousand six hundred pounds, and thirty thousand pounds, herein-before granted, and of every part thereof, shall be laid before the Legislative Council of the said colony within thirty days next after the beginning of the session after such expenditure shall have been made.

Governor to intimate intended appropriation of the sum of £18,600.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that within thirty days after the beginning of the first session of the Legislative Council in each year, the Governor shall make known by message to the Legislative Council the amount of the sums intended to be appropriated out of the said sum of eighteen thousand six hundred pounds to the several services and purposes named in the said Schedule (B.) for the service of the year then next ensuing.

Governor to conform to instructions.

XL. And be it declared and enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, or under Her Majesty's signet and sign manual, or through one of her Principal Secretaries of State, from time to time to convey to the Governor of the said colony of New South Wales such instructions as to Her Majesty shall seem meet, for the guidance of such Governor, for the exercise of the powers hereby vested in him of assenting to, or dissenting from, or for reserving for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure Bills to be passed by the said Council, and it shall be the duty of such Governor to act in obedience to such instructions.

District Councils to be established.

XLI. And whereas it is expedient that provision be made for the local government of the different parts of the said colony; be it enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New South Wales, to incorporate the inhabitants of every county within the said colony, or of such parts of counties or other divisions as to him shall seem fit, to form districts for the purposes of this Act, and by such several letters patent to establish a council in every such district for the local Government thereof, subject to the following provisions; (that is to say), it shall be provided,

1. That every such district council shall be elective, after the first nomination thereof, as hereinafter mentioned, the elections being made in the several districts or other fit divisions, to be defined by the charter, within the district, so that, until further provision be made in this behalf by the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales, if the population in such district, according to the last census taken before the charter, be less than seven thousand souls, the number of councillors for such district shall not be more than nine; if the population be seven thousand and less than ten thousand, the number of councillors shall not be more than twelve; if the population be ten thousand and less than twenty thousand, the number of councillors shall not be more than fifteen; if the population be twenty thousand and upwards, the number of councillors shall not be more than twenty-one.
2. That, until further provision be made in this behalf by the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales, the district councillors shall be persons qualified to be elected members of the Legislative Council, and shall be elected to such office by the persons qualified to vote in the election of members of the Legislative Council within the district in which the election is made:
3. That no district councillor shall hold any lucrative office or appointment under such district council, or enter into or be concerned or interested in any contract or any pecuniary dealings with such district council, under a penalty or penalties to be fixed in such letters patent of incorporation:
4. That no district councillor shall continue in office for more than three years, unless re-elected:
5. That the district council shall be presided over by a warden, to be appointed and be removeable by Her Majesty, or by the Governor in the name of Her Majesty:
6. That a district surveyor, who shall have passed an examination before a competent tribunal, approved by the Governor, shall be appointed in each district for superintending the construction of roads and other public works undertaken by authority of the district council; and that the district surveyor and all other officers needed for the exercise of the powers of the district council shall be appointed and be removable by the district council, subject to the approval of the Governor:
7. That the accounts in detail of all moneys expended in every year by or under the authority of the district councils be laid before the Governor, and otherwise published in such manner as may be directed by the charter, or provided by any law of the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales.

For what Purposes the Council may make By-Laws.

XLII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for each of the said councils in the said districts respectively to make orders and by-laws for all or any of the following purposes; (that is to say,)

For making, maintaining, or improving any new or existing road, street, bridge, or other convenient communication and means of passage through the district, or for stopping up, altering, or diverting any road, street, or communication within the limits of the district:

For building, repairing, and furnishing public buildings:

For the purchase of such real and personal property situate within the district as shall be required, in the opinion of the council, for the use of the inhabitants thereof;

For the sale of such part of the real and personal property belonging to the district as shall have ceased, in the opinion of the council, to be useful to the inhabitants:

For the management of all property belonging to the district:

For providing the means of defraying such expenses of or connected with the administration of justice and police within the district as are or shall be hereinafter by law directed to be defrayed by the district, or out of the district funds:

For providing for the establishment and support of schools:

For raising, assessing, levying, and appropriating such moneys as shall be required for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the objects for which the said district councils respectively shall be empowered to make orders and by-laws, which moneys shall be raised, either by means of tolls to be paid in respect of any public work within the district, or by means of rates and assessments to be assessed and levied on real or personal property, or both, within the district, or in respect of such property upon the owners and occupiers thereof:

For the collecting and accounting for all tolls, rates, and assessments, imposed or raised under the authority of any such Council, and of the revenues belonging to the district:

For imposing and determining reasonable penalties to be recovered from such persons as, having been elected to offices as hereinbefore provided, shall refuse to serve the same, or refuse or neglect to take and subscribe such oaths of office as shall by law be required to be taken by such officers respectively:

For determining the amount and time of payment of all salaries or other remuneration of district officers to be appointed under the authority of this Act.

For providing for any other matters which shall be specially subjected to the direction and control of the said district councils respectively by any law of the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony:

Provided always, that no such by-law shall impose any punishment of imprisonment, or any penalty exceeding ten pounds.

No tax to be laid on property belonging to the Crown.

XLIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any such district council as aforesaid, to levy any rate or assessment whatever, on any lands or tenements, goods or chattels, real or personal estates, belonging to Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors.

Transmission of by-laws of District Councils to the Governor, for assent.

XLIV. And be it enacted, That a copy of every by-law made by any district council under the authority of this Act, shall be transmitted by the warden of the district, within fourteen days after the making thereof, to the Governor of the colony of New South Wales; and it shall be lawful for the said Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council, at any time within two calendar months after the receipt of such copy, to disallow such by-law, and such disallowance shall without delay be signified to the warden of the district where such by-law shall have been passed, and thenceforward such by-law shall be void and of no effect; and no such by-law shall have effect until the expiration of the said period of two calendar months, unless the said Governor shall have given his assent thereto before the expiration of that period.

Provision for further definition of powers of District Councils.

XLV. And be it enacted, That, subject to the provisions herein contained, it shall be lawful for the said Governor to specify in writing, and by the said several charters of incorporation, the metes and bounds of the said several districts, and the number of councillors which shall be for every district, and the time and manner of their election, and to fix the qualification of the councillors, and to nominate, among the persons qualified to vote in the election of councillors, the councillors being duly qualified, who shall form the first council in every such district, and to appoint the order and manner in which they shall go out of office, and to fix penalties for qualified persons refusing to take office in the council, and to make all other necessary provisions for establishing such district councils, for defining their powers, and enabling them to exercise their functions: Provided always, that, notwithstanding any such charter, it shall be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales to make further or other provisions respecting the constitution of the said councils, and to extend or limit the powers of such councils in any way which may be found expedient, so that it be not repugnant to this Act or to the Law of England, and to alter the number and boundaries of the districts, and to establish a council in each of such new districts.

If no election, Governor to appoint.

XLVI. And be it enacted, that in every case of vacancy of the office of district councillor, if a new election shall not be made within the time prescribed by the Charter of Incorporation, or by any law of the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony respecting the constitution of such district council, the Governor shall nominate a person duly qualified to fill the vacancy.

Police Expenditure.

XLVII. And be it enacted, that one-half of the expense of the Police establishment of the said colony (exclusive of the convict establishment), shall be defrayed out of the general revenue arising from taxes, duties, rates, and imposts, within the said colony, and the other half shall be defrayed by assessment upon the several districts of the colony, in such proportions as shall be from time to time fixed by the Governor and Legislative Council; and as soon as any Bill shall have passed the Legislative Council, and shall have been assented to by the Governor, for appropriating any sum to the service of the police for the year then next ensuing, and for apportioning an equal sum among the several districts of the said colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor to issue warrants under his hand, directed to the treasurers of the several district councils, requiring them within two calendar months from the receipt of the warrant to pay an amount equal to the sum assessed upon that district to such person as the Governor shall appoint to receive the same, out of any moneys in their hands belonging to the district.

Assessments to be levied by local rate.

XLVIII. And be it enacted, that the treasurer of each district council to whom any such warrant shall come shall pay the amount mentioned in the warrant out of any moneys in his hands belonging to the district, or if there be no moneys or an insufficient sum in his hands, the district council shall assess and levy the amount by a fair and equal rate upon all property within the district, which the Legislative Council, or, until a bill for that purpose shall have been passed by the Legislative Council, and assented to by the Governor with the advice of his Executive Council, shall declare to be liable thereunto.

Power of Distress and Sale.

XLIX. And be it enacted, That if the amount ordered by such warrant to be paid by the treasurer of any district shall not be paid within two calendar months after the receipt of the warrant to such person as the Governor shall appoint to receive the same, it shall be lawful for the public Treasurer of the said colony, or other proper officer appointed by the Governor for such purpose, to issue his warrant for levying the amount, or so much thereof as shall be in arrear, with all costs and charges of such proceeding, by distress and sale of the goods of the said treasurer of the district, and of all or any of the members of the said district council, and if no sufficient distress can be thereby made, then by distress and sale of the goods of any of the inhabitants of the said district.

Amount to be expended for District Police by the Governor.

L. And be it enacted, That the amount so contributed from each district, and an equal sum out of the amount appropriated out of the general revenue for the service of the police, shall be expended for the service of the police in that district, under the direction of the Governor; and the surplus, if any, remaining over and above the expenditure in each year, shall be carried forward in diminution of the charge for the next year.

Provision for the constitution of new Colonies.

LI. And whereas the said colony of New South Wales is of great extent, and it may be fit that the territories now comprised within the said colony should be divided into separate colonies, and provision should be made for the temporary administration of the government of any such newly erected colony, as, not being comprised within the limits hereinafter mentioned, may not possess a sufficient population for the immediate establishment therein of the form of government hereinbefore provided: Be it therefore enacted, That anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding, it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by letters patent, to be from time to time issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to define, as to her Majesty shall seem meet, the limits of the colony of New South Wales, and to erect into a separate colony or colonies any territories which now are, or are reputed to be, or hereafter may be comprised within the said colony of New South Wales: Provided always, that no part of the territories lying southward of the twenty-sixth degree of south latitude in the said colony of New South Wales shall by any such letters patent as aforesaid be detached from the said colony.

Form of Government in any such new Colony.

LII. And be it enacted, that in case her Majesty shall, by any such letters patent as aforesaid, establish any such new colony or colonies as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by any such letters patent, to authorise any number of persons, not less than seven, including the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any such new colony or colonies, to constitute a legislative council or legislative councils for the same; and that every such legislative council shall be composed of such persons as shall from time to time be named or designated by her Majesty for that purpose, and shall hold their places therein at Her Majesty's pleasure; and that it shall be lawful for such legislative council to make and ordain all such ordinances as may be required for the peace, order, and good government, of any such colony as aforesaid, for which such legislative council may be so appointed; and that in the making all such ordinances the said legislative councils shall conform to and observe all such instructions as Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, shall from time to time make for their guidance therein: Provided always, that no such instructions, and that no such ordinances as aforesaid, shall be repugnant to the Law of England, but consistent therewith, so far as the circumstances of any such colony may admit: Provided also, that all such ordinances shall be subject to Her Majesty's confirmation or disallowance, in such manner and according to such regulations as Her Majesty, by any such instructions as aforesaid, shall from time to time see fit to prescribe: Provided also, that all instructions which shall in pursuance hereof be made by Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, and that all ordinances which shall be made in pursuance hereof by any such legislative council of any such newly erected colony as last aforesaid, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one calendar month from the date of any such instructions, or from the arrival in this kingdom of the transcripts of any such ordinances, if Parliament shall then be sitting, or if not, then within one calendar month from the commencement of the next ensuing Session of Parliament.

Repealing part and continuing other parts of 9 G. IV, c. 83, as continued by 6 & 7 W. IV, c. 46; 7 W. IV, and 1 Vict. c. 42; 1 & 2 Vict. c. 50; 2 & 3 Vict. c. 70; and by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 62.

LIII. And whereas an Act was passed in the ninth year of thhe reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to provide for the Administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual Government thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto," which Act was continued by three Acts passed successively in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty, in the first and in the second years of the reign of Her Majesty, and was afterwards continued, with amendments, by two Acts passed in the third and in the fourth years of the reign of Her Majesty; And whereas so much of the said first recited Act as relates to the constitution of a Council in New South Wales will be superseded by this Act; be it enacted, that so much of the said Acts or any of them as relates to the constitution, appointment, and powers, of a Council in New South Wales, therein mentioned, shall continue until the first writs shall issue for the election of members of the Legislative Council under this Act, and from and after the issue of such writs shall be repealed, and that, subject to the provision hereinafter contained, the other parts of the said recited Acts which, but for the passing of this Act, would expire at the end of this session of Parliament, shall become permanent, both with respect to the said colony of New South Wales, and the said colony of Van Diemen's Land: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal or abrogate any law or ordinance made in pursuance of the said recited Acts or any of them, but that every such law or ordinance shall hereafter be as valid and effectual as if every part of the said recited Acts had been hereby made permanent: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council of the said colony, in exercise of the powers to them respectively granted by this present Act, and in the manner and subject to the rules hereinbefore prescribed, to repeal, vary, or alter, all or any part of the said recited Acts or any of them, or any law or ordinance made in pursuance thereof.

Interpretation of "Governor."

LIV. And be it enacted, That by the word "Governor," as employed in this Act, shall be understood the person for the time being lawfully administering the Government of the said colony of New South Wales.

Commencement of Act.

LV. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be proclaimed by the Governor of New South Wales within six weeks after a copy of it shall have been received by him, and shall take effect within the said colony from the day of the proclamation thereof.

Act may be amended or repealed.

LVI. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this session of Parliament.

SCHEDULES REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ACT.

(Schedule A.)

Governor	£5,000
Superintendent at Port Phillip	1,500
Chief Justice	2,000
Three Puisne Judges	4,500
Salaries of the Attorney and Solicitor General, Crown Solicitors, and contingent and miscellaneous Expenses of Administration of Justice throughout the colony	20,000
	£33,000

(Schedule B.)

Colonial Secretary and his department	£7,000
Colonial Treasurer and his department	5,000
Auditor-General and his department	3,000
Salary of Clerk, and miscellaneous Expenses of Executive Council	600
Pensions	3,000
	£18,600

SCHEDULE C.

Public Worship	30,000

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

MUNIFICENT PUBLIC BEQUESTS.—The late Miss Lucy Campbell, of Gow[illegible]bank, Campbeltown, Argyleshire, has, by her trust deed and settlement, directed her trustees to make payment of the following munificent donations to public institutions —Trustees Dalintober School, Campbeltown, £2,300; Female School, Dalintober, £2,300; Kirk-Session of Campbeltown for female School, £600! for support of Missionary in Campbeltown, £300; Sabbath Schools, Campbeltown £300; poor of Campbeltown, £500; Female Benevolent Society of Campbeltown, £600; poor of Archchattan, £300; poor of Kil[illegible]monell, £300; Orphan Hospital, Edinburgh, £1,000; Glasgow Deaf and Dumb Institution, £1,500; Glasgow Asylum for blind, £2,000; Glasgow [illegible] Infirmary, £5000; Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, £1000; Glasgow Royal Infirmary £8000; Glasgow Magdalene Asylum £1000; General Assembly's Education Committee, £2000; General Assembly's Church Extension Committee, £2000; General Assembly's Colonial Church [illegible] £1000; General Assembly's India Mission £800; General Assembly's Scheme for Conversion of the Jews, £300; Scottish Bible Society, £400. Total, £21,500. [illegible] addition to the above splendid bequests, [illegible] correspondent of the *Paisley Advertiser* says "the parish of Campbeltown has been made Miss Campbell's reversionary legatee, and will in consequence receive an additional sum of about £30,000; so that the parish on the whole will be benefited to the extent of very nearly £45,000.

PUNCH'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.—[illegible] VALUE.—That quality of an object which renders it capable of gratifying our desires is value: therefore, if we desire to catch a flea, and the flea is caught, it becomes valuable—at least in the eyes of political economists. Before political economy came into vogue, it was thought that the value of anything was exactly what it would fetch: but this doctrine is exploded; for if we send a servant to fetch a pound of mutton chops, we are not to consider the chops as the value of the servant. A valuable dog will fetch a penny ball if we throw it to him, but we cannot say that the dog is only worth what he will fetch, for this would make him worth only a penny, and (allowing for the wear and tear of the ball) perhaps nothing.

Printed and Published by CHARLES K[illegible] *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning He[rald] *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Tuesday, August 1, 1843.*